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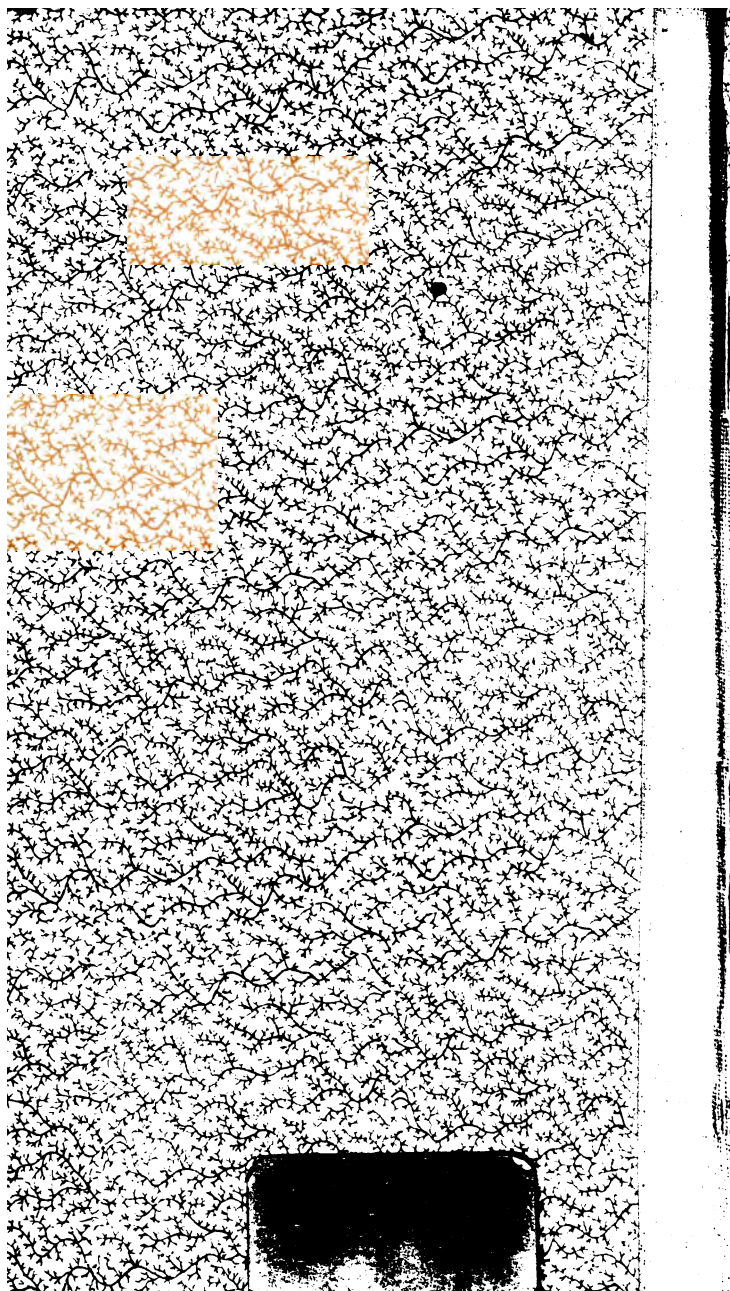
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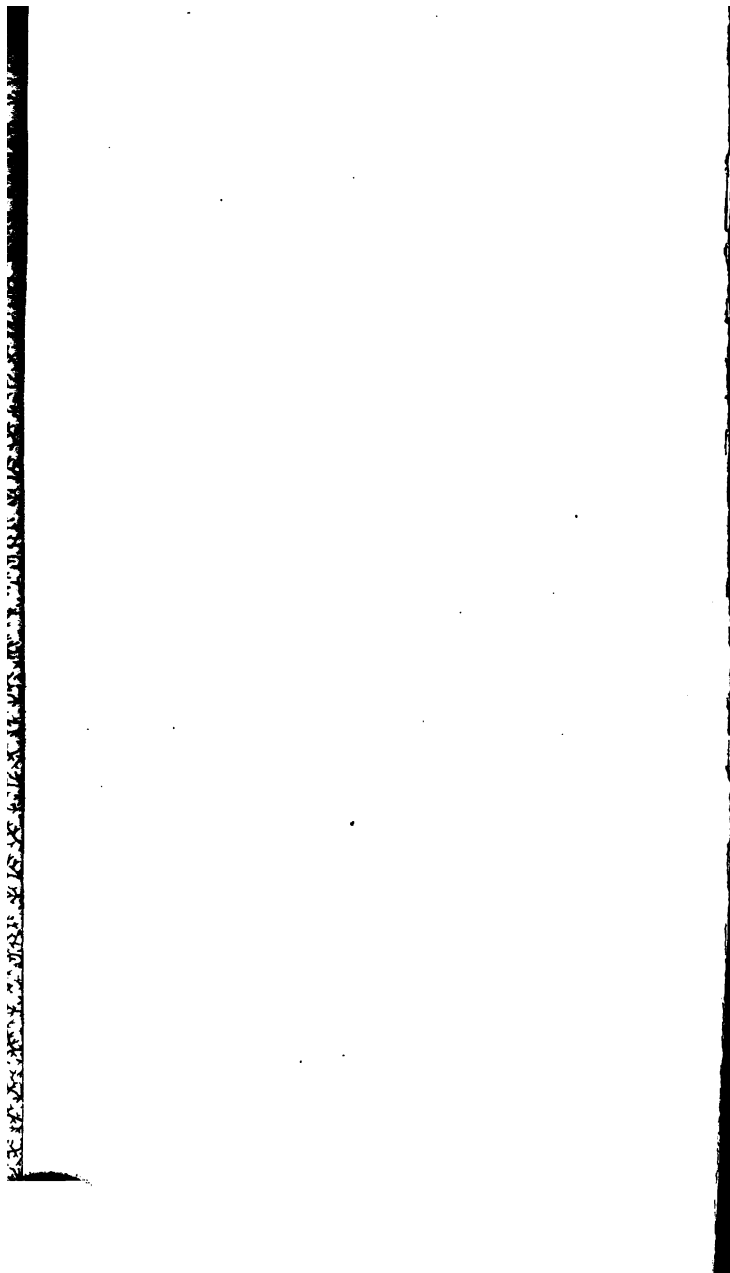
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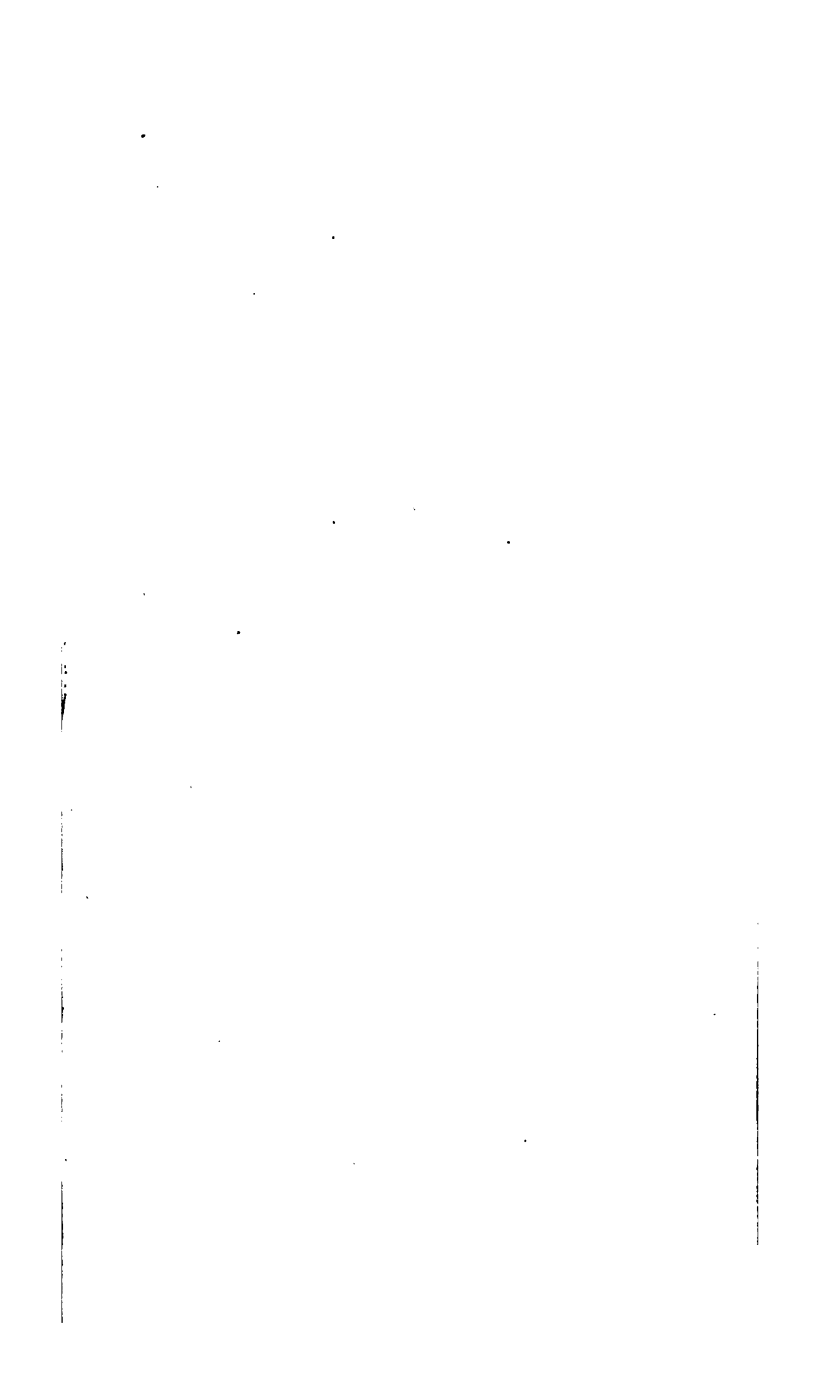
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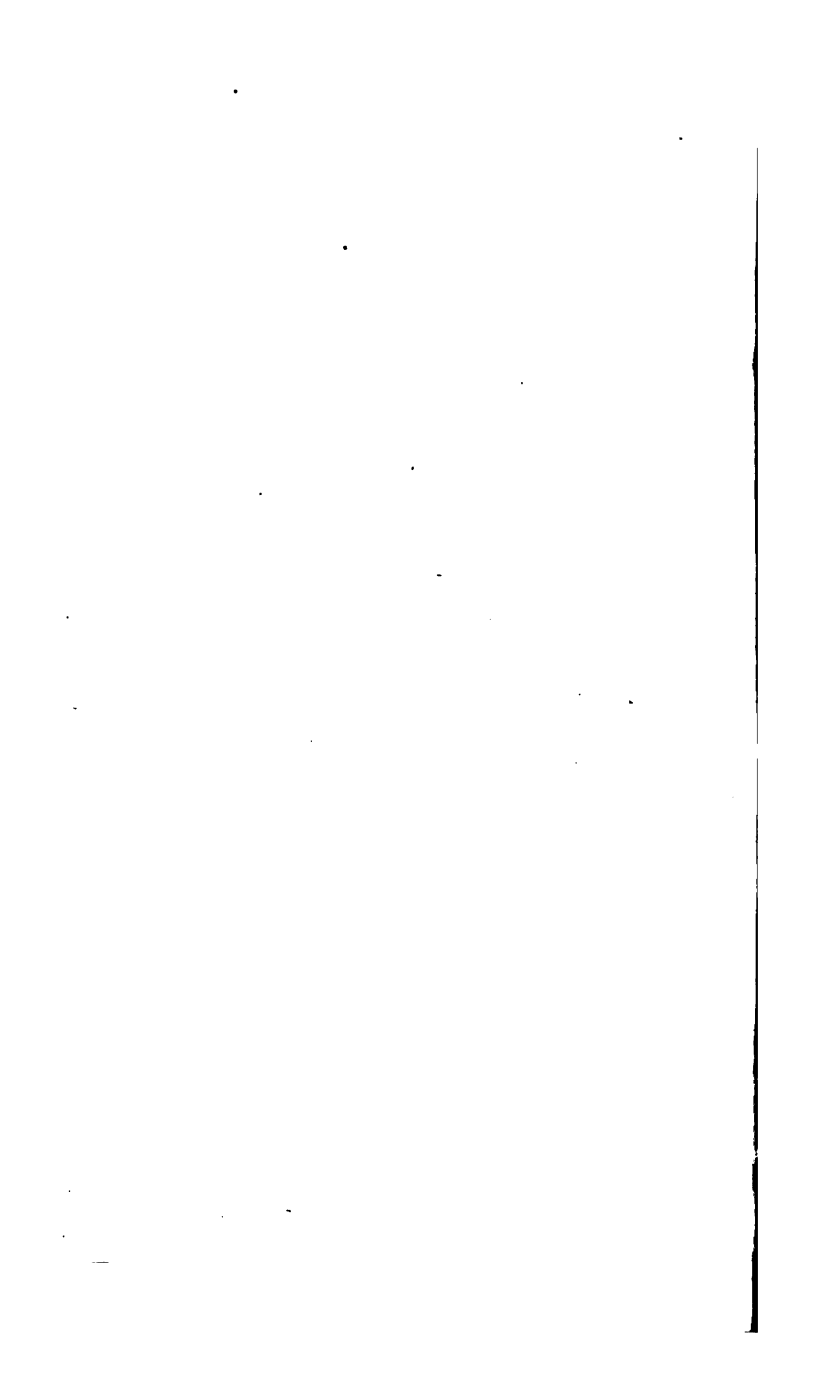
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AN
ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PLEASURE TOURS

IN

Scotland ;

AND

THE GREAT LINES OF ROAD IN THAT COUNTRY:

ILLUSTRATED WITH

TWO MAPS.



EDINBURGH:

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FOR JOHN THOMSON & COMPANY, HUNTER'S SQUARE;
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THE following pages are intended as a Guide to the routes usually denominated "The Pleasure Tours of Scotland."

The scenery in North Britain originates in her mountains, the highest in the island : The waters, on their descent from these, form lakes, rivers, and wood and scenery, the pride and glory of Scotland.

The object of this publication is, to point out the most picturesque features of the country, which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

It is hoped, that the last portion of the Volume, containing the roads, will be found useful, and also as correct as the nature of the work will admit.

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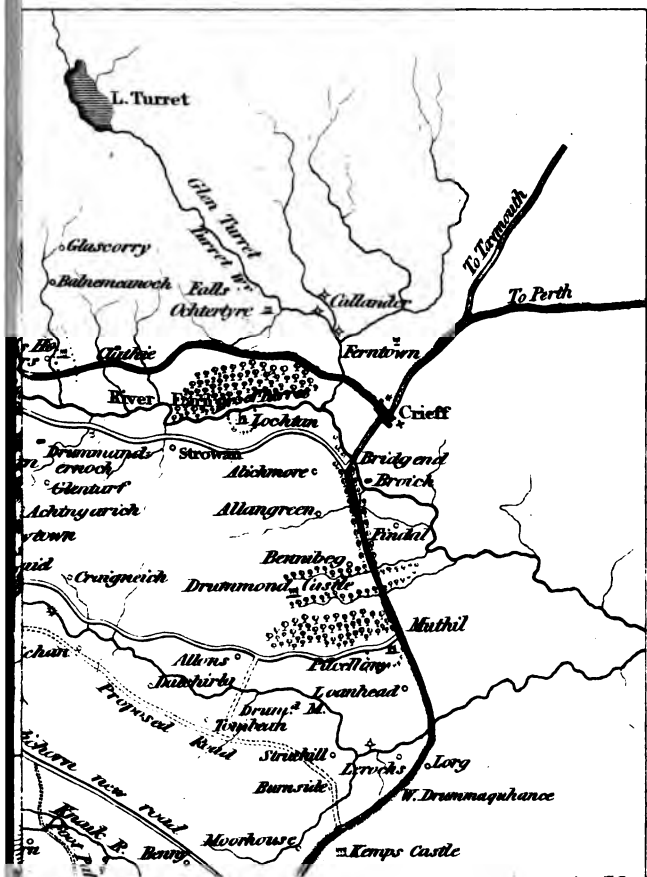
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A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PLEASURE TOURS
IN
SCOTLAND:

As it is impossible to describe every line of road the tourist may have in view, we shall only attempt the most frequented paths, from whence the traveller will find roads branching off in all directions, and shall begin by making Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, or Stirling the grand starting places.

Having supposed the tourist, at starting, at or near Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, or Perth, we shall begin the routes from these places.

From **EDINBURGH**, to see, in its vicinity, **RÖSLIN, HAWTHORNDEN, DALKEITH-HOUSE, DALMENY-PARK, HOPETOUN-HOUSE, &c.**

From **GLASGOW**, to the **FALLS** of the **CLYDE**, by **Hamilton, Lanark, &c.** to **DUNBARTON, LOCHLOMOND, INVERARY, TYNDRUM, LOCHEARNHEAD, LOCH-KATRINE, TROSACHS, &c.**

From **PERTH**, to **DUNKELD, TAYMOUTH, KILLIN, LOCHEARNHEAD, &c.**

From **STIRLING**, to **DUNBLANE, ABERFOYLE, BLAIR-DRUMMOND, &c.**

THE
PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN THE
ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.

THE following places are generally visited by travellers who come to see the metropolis, and may be considered as the most interesting in the neighbourhood. The tourist may consult the various GUIDES to EDINBURGH, for a description of the city, our business being with rural scenes or prospects, and not with crowded cities.

CASTLE-HILL.—The rock upon which the Castle of Edinburgh is built, is the same as those on which the castles of Dunbarton and Stirling stand; it is a species of whinstone, and of an exceeding dark colour, called by the Swedish naturalist *trap*, by Wallerius, *corneus trapezius niger solidus*. In some parts of the rock very beautiful specimens of white radiated zeolite have been found.

Calton Hill.

CALTON HILL.—More than forty years ago, Mr Adam, so celebrated for his architectural designs, projected our grand eastern entrance as now formed along the southern division of the Calton Hill. A variety of plans had been devised to remedy the unseemly entrance by the Watergate. Adams' was admitted to be the best suited as the London entrance to our city, but the expence of cutting through such an extent of solid rock, and throwing the stupendous arch over Lower Calton Street, besides purchasing the buildings necessary to be taken down, formed a difficulty supposed insurmountable. At length, however, during the provostship of Sir John Marjoribanks, this undertaking, by his zeal, obtained the sanction of Parliament, when Sir John, with his colleagues then in office, found means to raise the necessary sum, and we believe, partly by the liberality of his own private purse, the citizens of Edinburgh then obtained a beautiful elongation to Prince's Street.—Before coming to the Register House, the grandeur of the approach opens. The North Bridge, with the Theatre on the right, Nelson's Monument elevated immediately in front, the buildings of the Waterloo Tavern and Hotel, with the monuments of our national prowess, decorating the Triumphal Arches on the Regent Bridge, strike the mind with awe, and inspire us with a just feeling of our national greatness. After passing the Regent Bridge, on the right, is the monument of Hume the historian; further on, the elegant New Jail, (on the plan recommended by Howard), and Bridewell. After passing these, the road is carried along a terrace of solid rock, elevated nearly two hundred feet above the road below, exhibiting a panorama of natural and artificial beauties, not

St Bernard's Well.

surpassed in the world. The patriotism of the Magistrates, aided by the liberality of their fellow citizens, in the winter of 1816 and 1817, raised a sum of money to assist men out of employment; when the improvement of this favourite resort became an object of primary importance. The money thus raised afforded employment to thousands in distress, owing to the scarcity of work; in reducing the inequalities of the hill; in cutting and making roads that encircle it, and gradually elevate the spectator to a prospect, on all hands, rich and beautiful.

The east side of the rock, being nearly covered with soil, cannot be narrowly examined; the detached fragments are of the same nature as the Castle Hill, viz. a coarse grained trap; some of which contains a considerable quantity of hæmatites and shorl, and is acted upon by acids. Near the top of the hill they assume a porphyric appearance, which is very visible in the quarry above the Bridewell. The lowest stratum is a coarse pudding-stone, formed of fragments of a porphyrous rock, of a number of different sizes, mixed with a deal of red feldspar; above this stratum is another of porphyry, from 30 to 40 feet thick. A very rare fossil was discovered in the year 1785, by a French gentleman, viz. the *murgodes* of Linnaeus: It was found from the size of a pea to that of a hazle-nut and upwards, of a tessalated or crystallized shape, with regular sides and angles, resembling a garnet; they are of different colours, from a deep red to a light brown; its earth approaches nearest to that of the zeolite. This curious fossil has also been found in a quarry upon Arthur's Seat, at the east end of the Duke's Walk.

ST BERNARD'S WELL.—Many years ago, a mineral

Arthur's Seat.

was discovered to issue from the rock upon the south side of the Water of Leith, a little above Stockbridge. It was inclosed with a stone building, but had been demolished by the speats of the river. The late Lord Gardenstone, thinking highly of the quality of the water, and finding relief from drinking it, caused a very elegant temple to be built over it, wherein is erected a statue of Hygeia, which is too large, however, for the situation. This water is impregnated with iron and sulphur; is light upon the stomach, and highly diuretic.

ARTHUR'S SEAT *.—This hill has a broad base, but near the summit it rises to a conical top. Its height from the base is 700 feet, and 830 above the level of the sea. There is a considerable variety of rock plants to be found on those hills; but we shall only take notice of a remarkable appearance, described by Dr Hutton, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. I. Towards the top of the hill, and surrounding a considerable part of it, there appears something resembling the withered grass of a footpath. The breadth of this is from 9 to 12 inches; the length is considerable—100 to 200 yards, extending from the south-east side of the southmost hill through a hollow, and ascending obliquely the shoulder of the summit of Arthur's Seat, on the south-east side. In the spring, about the month of April, the grass begins gradually to wither and decay. It is perfectly dead in a little time, that is, in a week or two, and then appears white or withered. Si-

* So called after Arthur, the British Prince, who, in the end of the 6th century, defeated the Saxons in the neighbourhood.

Arthur's Seat.

similar appearances extend from the south side of the summit, to the north side of the hill, half-way down the plain, but none at the bottom. Parallel to each of these tracks of withered grass, there is another perfectly similar, but of a black colour, as if made the year before, the grass having taken root. The distance of the old from the new track, in general, is but a few inches. In some places, Dr Hutton counted five or six successions of these tracks, which must have followed each other in so many years. These tracks all form segments of circles, the new ones always outwards, and of consequence forming a part of a larger circle. From various considerations, Dr Hutton thinks this singular appearance can neither be owing to any electrical operations, nor to the operation of insects; but he has not hazarded any opinion upon it himself.

The south side of Arthur's Seat is, in many places, a perpendicular rock. This rock, at the south-west corner, exhibits a range of basaltic pillars, about five feet in diameter, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, and from 40 to 50 feet high. Before approaching this rock, there is one of a lower elevation, fronting the west; at the bottom of which there is one of the most distinct echoes to be met with. At the bottom of the hill, on the south-east, is a beautiful sheet of water, called Duddingston Loch, about a mile and a quarter in circumference. On the north side of the hill, stands the old ruin of the chapel and hermitage of St Anthony. The spot is well adapted for an hermitage: although in the neighbourhood of a populous city, it bears the appearance, and possesses the properties of a desert.

This hill is principally composed of rocks belonging to the newest flætz formation, that appear to rest on the coal

Arthur's Seat.

formation, which extends to a considerable distance around Edinburgh. The trap rocks are trap tuff, porphyry slate inclining to greenstone, basaltic and also quartz sandstone. The simple fossils contained in the trap rocks are basaltic hornblende, augite, olivine, natrolite, and prehnite. At the foot of the rock is a pure spring of water, celebrated in the mournful ditty of "St Anton's Well."

A most beautiful and singular spotted jasper was some years ago dug out of this hill, below St Anthony's chapel; the basis is generally of a uniform colour, sometimes veined. It contains a good deal of iron in small round balls; it admits of an elegant polish, and is wrought into seals, buttons, &c.; the colours are brown with white spots, blue with white spots, white with red spots, and sometimes all these colours blended together.

Adjoining to Arthur Seat are Salisbury Craigs*. These last present to the city an awful front of broken rocks and precipices, forming a sort of amphitheatre of solid rock, whose summit is 550 feet in height. This rock is used for the pavement of the streets of London and Edinburgh. Between these hills there is a recluse valley. Immediately upon descending this valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the imperial prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Craigs. "Seldom," says Mr Arnot, "are human beings to be met with in this lonely vale, or any creature to be seen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the

* These have their name from the Earl of Salisbury, who accompanied Edward III. in an expedition against the Scots.

Duddingstone-House.

rocks." This valley has much the appearance of a crater, long ago filled up in part; the west side, which forms Salisbury Craigs, having yielded and sunk down on one side. It is worthy the attention of the naturalist, from the various strata that compose it, of which our limits will not admit of our going into detail. We shall only observe, that the great mass of whin rock is incumbent on grit and clay: these latter are commonly thought to be of posterior formation, which makes this arrangement to be considered as singular. Beautiful specimens of radiated hæmatites are found in the quarry near Holyroodhouse. These are intermixed with steatites, green fibrous iron-ore, and calcareous spar, forming in many places a very common mass. Veins of calcareous spar, beautifully striped, are met with in many places. Also lac lunæ, zeolite, and amethystine quartz crystals.

DUDDINGSTONE-HOUSE.—The walk from Edinburgh to Duddingstone, along the foot of Arthur's Seat, is pleasant and romantic. It leads to Duddingstone-House, belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, at one time possessed by the Earl of Moira, when Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland. It is about a mile distant from Edinburgh. The house, although in a low situation, is unquestionably an elegant structure; and the surrounding grounds and plantations are laid out with much taste. A lawn of considerable extent stretches out in front of the house, surrounded with rising wood. An artificial stream of water, from the loch, beautifies the whole; and the prospect of Arthur's Seat, rising about 700 feet above the plain, and Craigmillar Castle on the south, adds much to the interest of this cultivated spot.

Dalkeith House.—Melville Castle.—Dalhousie Castle.

DALKEITH HOUSE.—This is the residence of the noble family of Buccleuch, and stands about six miles south of Edinburgh, on the banks of the North Esk, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Dalkeith. It is erected on the site of an old castle, once the property of the family of Douglas. Earl Morton, when Regent of Scotland, during the minority of James VI. frequently resided here. At that period, it went by the designation of the *Lion's Den*. About the close of the 17th century, the ancestors of the present family erected the present mansion. The staircase, and several rooms within, are allowed by judges to be finished in a very elegant manner; in one set of rooms, is preserved, with great care, the furniture given by Charles II. to his natural son, the Duke of Monmouth, and his daughter-in-law, Anna, Duchess and heiress of Buccleuch, besides some very excellent pictures. The river North Esk glides along under the walls of the house, over which is an excellent bridge, built at the expense of his Grace.

MELVILLE CASTLE.—the seat of the 'Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty,—is situated on the northern bank of the North Esk, a little below the parish-church of Lasswade, five miles from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith. This is a delightful situation, although the views are not extensive, owing to the height of the grounds that surround the house. There is some fine wood round this mansion.

DALHOUSIE CASTLE.—This is a building of great antiquity, situated on the South Esk, which passes within a few yards of its walls. The late Earl of Dalhousie, by mo-

Roslin Castle and Chapel.

dernizing it, took away from its ancient grandeur and venerable appearance ; but added much to its habitable comforts, in return for the disappearance of its baronial and castellated appearance. In the 14th century, *Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie* flourished, and was one of the bravest warriors Scotland could boast of. Under him the Scottish youths gloried to learn the art of war. He distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburn, and was basely murdered by Douglas of Liddesdale, soon after his sovereign had appointed him Warden of the Borders for his bravery and faithful services. The present Earl greatly distinguished himself under the Duke of Wellington, in the war in the Peninsula and France.

ROSLIN CHAPEL AND CASTLE.—The village of Roslin, with its Chapel and Castle, along with its romantic and picturesque scenery, affords annually to the citizens of Edinburgh a cheering view of nature in its utmost grandeur. During the summer-season, the excursions to Roslin are numerous, and made by the best company. To go to Roslin for strawberries, to view the Chapel, the Castle, and walk down the banks of the river Esk to Hawthornden, is to many the highest gratification ; and so general is this kind of recreation, that the produce of many gardens in the country round is laid under requisition for strawberries to supply the demand at Roslin. The village of Roslin is about seven miles south of Edinburgh. The scenery is scarcely to be exceeded. The Chapel is of the finest Saxo-Gothic architecture ; it was founded in 1446, by William St Clair, Prince of Orkney and Duke of Orkney, for a provost and six prebendaries, and two singing boys, and dedicated to St Matthew the Evan-

Roslin Chapel and Castle.

gelist ;—the inside is 69 feet long by 34 broad, supported by two rows of ballustraded pillars about 8 feet high, with an aisle on each side; the arches are also Saxo-Gothic, and are extended across the aisles, but the centre is one continued arch, elegantly divided and finely sculptured. The capitals on the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures; and amidst a heavenly concert appears a cherubim blowing the Highland bag-pipe.—The *Prentice Pillar*, as it is called, is a piece of matchless workmanship, for which, as the good old woman who shows the Chapel says, he had his brains knocked out by his master, as he had accomplished a task which his master deemed impossible. It seems the Chapel was never finished; that an altar once stood at the east end, on an elevated spot, above the rest of the floor; and at the west end there is a monument consecrated to the memory of George, Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582.—Roslin Castle is situated on a peninsulated rock in a deep glen, and is accessible only by a bridge of great height. It appears to have been the favourite seat of the family of St Clair. The Prince of Orkney lived at Roslin, and kept a court, and was sumptuously served in vessels of silver and gold; Lord Dirleton being master of the household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver. His Princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by 75 gentlewomen, 53 of whom were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silk, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 gentlemen in all her journeys. Such was the vassalage and bondage of the ages of turbulence and comparative barbarism, when the great Lords united with the church to enslave and debase mankind, and the industry of the common people was

Hawthornden—Pennycuik-House.

squandered away in keeping up a splendid number of retainers. Near this place, the English sustained three defeats in one day, February 24, 1802, from the Scots army, under their chiefs, Cumyn and Fraser. Roslin was some time ago created a British earldom, in the person of the late Lord Loughborough.

HAWTHORNDEN.—About two miles down the Esk from Roslin, stands Hawthornden, built on a lofty precipice overhanging the river North Esk; the windows in the face of the rock are still to be seen, from which, it is said, Alexander Ramsay, with his associates, sallied out in the year 1341, against the English invaders. The authentic account of its erection is involved in conjecture; it was, however, in 1493, employed as a fortalice, so it must have been erected before that period, when the wars were carrying on against the English. It was used as a place of refuge, and two ranges of caves were cut in the rock near the mansion, for the better security of the refugees and their effects. William Drummond, the poet, of Hawthornden, built the places that are now inhabited, where he cultivated the muses, and composed his historical writings.

PENNYCUICK-HOUSE.—The seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart. M. P. is about nine miles south of Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the North Esk, a mile west of the village of Pennycuik, and was built in 1761, by the late Sir James Clerk, Bart. The situation is delightful, commanding a prospect of the valley in which the Esk runs, terminated by the western extremity of the Pentlands, and the ruins of Braustone Castle. The library contains an

Dreghorn Castle.

excellent collection of books and paintings, and the proprietor has been assiduous in collecting a number of Roman antiquities, found in Britain. The pleasure-grounds are highly ornamented. At the back of the house is an exact model of the celebrated Roman Temple, which formerly stood on the banks of the Carron, and termed by Buchanan *Templum Termini*, better known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*. On the opposite side of the river, on the south, is an obelisk raised to the memory of Allan Ramsay, author of the beautiful pastoral comedy, the "Gentle Shepherd," who frequently resided here, and is supposed by some to have here composed the comedy that has given him so much celebrity.

The house is a fine specimen of modern architecture, ornamented with light and elegant sculpture-work. The rooms are large, in just proportion to the magnitude of the edifice, elegantly furnished, and fitted up in the most beautiful manner. One apartment, usually designated *Ossian's Hall*, has the ceiling beautifully decorated by that eminent artist, Runciman, a native of Edinburgh, with various kinds of historical paintings, which do honour to his genius and taste. Our limits will not permit a farther detail of this princely residence; we recommend it as worthy the attention of our readers, and if time will allow them a visit, they will be much gratified;—the politeness and liberality of the proprietor is shewn, with marked attention, to strangers.

DREGHORN CASTLE.—This singular building, the seat of Alexander Trotter, Esq. stands on the north side of the Pentlands Hills, commanding a prospect of the city of Edinburgh, Frith of Forth, and the Lothians, a scene for

Colington-House—Dalmeny Park.

richness, grandeur, and extent, perhaps unrivalled in Europe. Only one-half of this building is completed, but notwithstanding, it is well worth the attention of travellers, for the beauty of the building, the convenience of the interior arrangement, and the general fitness of every kind of domestic economy. The proprietor has done more, perhaps, than any man living, for the improvement of the method of keeping farm-accounts, and introducing method and regularity in this most useful branch of business in the country.

COLINGTON-HOUSE,—formerly the seat of the family of Foulis, now that of Sir William Forbes, Bart. banker in Edinburgh, is about four miles south and west of the capital, and stands on an elevated situation that overhangs the village of Colington and the Water of Leith, which forms some pleasant windings in its passage through the grounds belonging to the house. The late Sir William Forbes, father of the present, built the family mansion, on nearly the site of the old house belonging to the family of Foulis, adjoining to which, he planned one of the best gardens in the country, which is kept in excellent order by the present proprietor. The whole forms an object deserving the attention of the admirers of picturesque scenery or botanical pursuits. The village of Colington is much indebted to the humane and considerate disposition of the proprietor, who bestows liberally part of his wealth amongst the inhabitants in seasons of severity, and pays due regard to the education of the young.

DALMENY PARK.—This is the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, better known by the name of Barnboulge Castle.

Hopetoun-House.

It is situated on the southern side of the Frith of Forth. Perhaps no place will more gratify a stranger, than an excursion through these enchanting grounds, naturally of an irregular surface, presenting some deep glens in one place, and in others some rugged rocks, towering to a considerable height. The late Earl of Rosebery most judiciously took advantage of the situation, and planted the whole with trees suitable to the nature of the grounds; on the higher places the mountain-ash and spreading birch cover the natural barrenness, and in the lower and more powerful soil, the oak and elm, and other useful wood, were planted with due care, destined perhaps, at some future period, to refit the navy of Great Britain. They now cover this enchanting spot, exhibiting at one place, the grandeur of the American forest, and at others the most improved picturesque and cultivated scenery. The noble proprietor is now building a house somewhat like the baronial and Gothic structures common in the 15th and 16th centuries, united to some modern improvements, and within about half a mile of the old Castle of Barnbougle: it commands a fine prospect of the Frith of Forth, and the shipping lying at anchor in the roads, or sailing on the surface of the blue element. This castle, at one period, was the property of a branch of the Norman family of Moubray, and was purchased by the Earl of Haddington, in the beginning of the 16th century; and the first Earl of Rosebery, who was created a nobleman in consequence of his merit, after the restoration of Charles II. became its proprietor, to whose successors it has ever since belonged.

HOPETOUN-HOUSE.—This is the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, and lies on the banks of the Frith of Forth.

Hopetoun-House.

three miles from the Queensferry, and 12 from Edinburgh. The traveller will do well, if time permits, to unite this pleasure with that of traversing the grounds of Dalmeny Park, as there is a good inn at the Queensferry for refreshment. The citizens of Edinburgh combine both in one day's excursion. This noble and princely habitation stands on a bank, spread into a terrace of great extent, with a surface, varied by gentle and unequal swells; the level of the ground, in part, subsides beyond this bank, and then rises with considerable acclivity, and affords a contrast to the scene below. There is a beautiful lawn extending directly round the house. The wood is disposed with great beauty in the skirts of the lawn, first presenting to the eye single trees, and then thickening into a verdant shade, through which are here and there to be seen the most enchanting and varied prospects, to do justice to which would require the pencil of the most able artist.—Through the woods are carried foot-paths, in the most romantic manner, and seats are so disposed throughout, under the trees, as to represent, to the lively imagination of a person fond of such transporting scenes, the simplicity, love, and innocence, which ancient poets were accustomed to ascribe to the scenery of Arcadia. The advantages derived from the local situation of Hopetoun-House transcend all the beauty that possibly can be derived from interior decoration. Near the north-west extremity, there is a prospect, on the verge of the Forth, which comprehends in it every turning and winding of the river, from Stirling to the Isle of May, and the Law of North Berwick; the course of the river, the expansion of the bay, the islets amidst the waters; the vessels, of every description, sailing in different directions on its surface; the towns and harbours

Hopetoun-House.

around the coast, bounded by Ben Lomond, and the Ochil and Grampian Hills—all exhibit such a scene of land and water, of the wonders of nature and the works of art, such an endless diversity of light and shade, and an enchanting assemblage of whatever is sublime and beautiful, as is not surpassed in the British empire. The present noble proprietor, then Sir John Hope, Bart. made a distinguished figure in the wars carried on during the French revolution.

GLASGOW,

THROUGH THE

VALE OF THE CLYDE TO THE FALLS,

AND

LANARK.

HAVING described the objects in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the next is the scenery near Glasgow, and the first in order is the Falls of the Clyde.

We proceed eastward from Glasgow, passing Cam-lachie and Tollcross, where there are extensive iron-works, the property of Outram and Co. where abundance of iron-stone and coal are within 200 yards of the furnace, and employs nearly 600 workmen, in casting iron goods, and melting malleable iron from pig. On the Edinburgh road, at the sixth mile, the Clydesdale road turns to the right, and a little farther on the beauties of the Clyde come in view, objects both picturesque and interesting burst upon you as you advance, and, by continued variety, create those ideas which are so highly gratifying to every mind susceptible of the beauties of nature.

Bothwell Castle.

From the bridge over the Calder, the road runs parallel with the Clyde, till it arrives near the village of Uddingstone, on an elevated situation, commanding, towards the west, the Clyde, the city of Glasgow, and the numerous seats around; the eye also takes in the distant hills of Stirling, Dunbarton, and Argyleshires; a short way on you come to the village of Bothwell, in the vicinity of which is the ancient castle of that name, the property of Lord Douglas.

BOTHWELL CASTLE was built about the beginning of the 13th century, and, like all buildings of the kind, has undergone many sieges, and been the scene of many battles, in wresting this strong-hold from different pretenders to its superiority. Edward the First of England took it, and gave it to the Earl of Pembroke. Robert the Bruce gave it to Andrew Murray, a faithful follower; it fell afterwards into the hands of the Earl of Douglas by marriage, and continued long one of the seats of that powerful family. James II. gave it to Lord Crichton; James III. gave it to Lord Monypenny, but again reclaimed it, and bestowed it on his favourite, John Ramsay, who lost it for counterfeiting a commission under the great seal of the Earl of Northumberland. Having again reverted to the crown, James IV. gave it to Lord Hailes, whom he created Earl of Bothwell; in this line it continued until James, the last Earl of Bothwell, married the unfortunate Mary Stewart, Queen of Scotland. Soon after it fell into the hands of the Lairds of Buccleugh and Roxburgh, from whom the Marquis of Hamilton acquired the superiority of the lordship of Bothwell: it was again in the hands of Douglas Earl of Angus;

Hamilton.

but on the death of the Earl of Forfar, in the year 1715, it again reverted to the noble family of Douglas, and with them it still remains.

The modern Castle of Bothwell stands on a beautiful lawn, near these magnificent ruins, and is an elegant mansion, erected by its present owner, Lord Douglas, nearly on the site of a former. But what makes this place so enchanting, is the beauty of the grounds, laid out in the most tasteful manner, through which the Clyde flows majestically, and, when combined with the many historical recollections, strikes the mind with a variety of mixed emotions. About a mile east of the village of Bothwell is the bridge, celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1679, between the Covenanters and the King's troops, from whence called The Battle of Bothwell Bridge. Two miles farther on stands

HAMILTON,

One of the handsomest small towns in Scotland, situated in a beautiful, populous, and highly cultivated country, and in the neighbourhood of two fine rivers, the Clyde and the Avon.

Hamilton contains nearly 4000 inhabitants, employed in various trades, principally by the Glasgow merchants. This town, like Windsor, seems to have taken its rise from valetage of the protecting family. Originally the houses of the servants and retainers were built under the windows of the palace; but the improvements in the country affording employment to different craftsmen, who, feeling their dependence on the family lessened, built more commodious dwellings at a distance, but still retaining the name of Hamilton; and as a proof of this, it was only

Cadzow.

within these few years that the houses were completely separated from the palace.

Hamilton palace merits attention.—The most ancient part was erected in 1591, and since that period has undergone progressive improvements; the principal additions were made in the latter end of the 17th century.

The principal objects of attraction are the paintings; several of the rooms are well furnished with them, particularly the gallery. The most remarkable is Daniel in the lions' den, by Rubens, and is supposed by some to be the best picture in Scotland, and the first-rate production of that celebrated artist. The marriage feast, by Paul Veronese, and the portrait of the Earl of Denbigh, by Rubens, also adorn the palace of Hamilton.

About a mile to the eastward of Hamilton is the beautiful stream of Avon, which gives the name of Avondale to the grounds shelving towards its banks, on which are some enchanting prospects, and some of the stateliest trees in Scotland.

CADZOW.

A little way up the Avon, and on the summit of a rock, the ruins of Cadzow Castle overhang the river, an ancient seat of the family of Hamilton; it was plundered, and partly demolished, by Regent Murray's soldiers, in the reign of Queen Mary, and has since continued in a state of desolation and ruin. Near this was part of the great forest which at one time nearly covered Clydesdale, and some of the stateliest oaks in Scotland remain as a memorial of her once wooded surface: and so late as 1760, there were a few of those wild cattle once so common in Scotland; their shyness and ferocity of temper rendered

Cadown.

them troublesome, and of little use, they were therefore exterminated in that year.

At no great distance, on the opposite bank of the Avon, on a commanding situation, stands Chatleherault, a summer house of the Hamilton family, built from a design of Adams; it is surrounded with a fine park, well stocked with fallow deer.

From the bridge of Avon the great park of Hamilton accompanies you on the right. The beautiful prospects afforded by the shelvings of the Clyde expand here in great luxuriance, and fill the eye with some of the finest prospects in rural nature. The house of Dalziel, surrounded with fine plantations, appears here to much advantage on the opposite side of the river, once the residence of the Earls of Carnwath, from whom it was purchased, in the last century, by a progenitor of Mr Hamilton's, its present proprietor.

Farther to the west, on the summit of a beautiful bank overhanging the Clyde, is a summer-house belonging to Mr Hamilton, built on the spot where once stood a Roman castellum; and at a little distance is the remains of a bridge, the work of that great people, alongst which the Watling Street, or Roman Road, went—the vestiges of this way are to be seen in many places in the neighbourhood.

About a mile from the bridge of Avon, a gradual descent carries you to the more immediate banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite to Cambusnethan, the seat of Mr Lockhart, placed in a beautiful situation. The charming lawn, its aged limes, and terrace walks, when joined with the surrounding scenery, sweet beyond description, attract and rivet the attention of every traveller. The

Mauldslie Castle—Castle of Craignethan, or Draffan.

beauties of the Clyde continue and open more fully to view—gentlemen's seats, pleasure grounds, well wooded and stocked with deer and copsewood, enchant the mind. Dalsersf, a village embowered amongst orchards, producing the finest fruits in Scotland, and in such abundance, as to have long given the vale of Clyde the appellation of the Orchard of Scotland.

MAULDSLIE CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Hyndford, built from a design by R. Adams, in 1793, in length 104 feet, by 58 over the walls, flanked by towers rising from the base, and terminating in a cone, the whole beautifully ornamented and proportioned. The roof is of a beautiful construction, of which it is impossible to give an idea by any description, as the situation from which Mauldslie is seen, when coming from the west, in the vicinity of Dalsersf-house, is one of the richest and most charming prospects in Scotland. The situation is on a bold headland, jutting out from the west, which nature seems to have designed as the grand point from which are to be seen, to most advantage, the vale of Clyde. Near this stands

THE CASTLE OF CRAIGNETHAN or DRAFFAN, formerly a place of great strength, and once a seat of the family of Hamilton, whose arms are still visible above the gateway. Queen Mary abode here a few days after her flight from Lochleven. The Castle of Draffan has sustained many sieges; in the 17th century it was the scene of some important transactions between the family of Hamilton and the Covenanters; it was disposed of to the house of Douglas in the last century.

Fall of Stonebyres.

Proceeding onward to Lanark, you pass the village of Crossford. The house of Lee, at about the distance of two miles from Lanark; the seat of Lockhart Macdonald, Esq. the representative of a very ancient family; here is kept what is called the Leestone or Penny, far-famed for its medicinal virtues. It is a stone of a dark red colour, set on a shilling of Edward I. and has been in the possession of the family ever since the year 1320, that is, a little after the death of Robert Bruce.

Continuing the route by Nethan Bridge, and passing Carfin, the seat of ——— Nisbet, Esq. the valley begins to contract, the banks of the river become more precipitous, and the rocks jutting out, force the water through contracted channels, indicating the approach of grander scenes. The wood of Stonebyres, a forest of considerable extent, introduces the traveller within hearing of the Clyde. At first a hollow murmuring sound strikes the ear; as he proceeds the noise increases, and the attention becomes more engaged; and soon after clearing the wood, he comes in full view of *The Fall of Stonebyres*, a most beautiful cataract of three successive falls, over which the whole stream of the Clyde rushes, with a prodigious fury, into a deep chasm below: The ear-stunning noise, the lofty rocks which surround the water-fall, the variegated copse-wood which covers their brow, and the effect produced from the grand combination of the whole, renders the fall of Stonebyres a scene wonderfully grand and sublime.

At a short distance from the fall of Stonebyres the road crosses the Clyde to the northern side, by the bridge of Lanark, after passing the village of Kirkfield-bank. This bridge consists of three arches; it was erected towards the end of the 16th century, previous to which the communi-

Lanark.

cation over the river was either by a boat or a ford. Ascending a short way, by the side of a wooded hill, you come to the town of

LANARK,

One of the most ancient in Scotland, supposed to be the *Colania* of Ptolemy, from the Romans having several camps in the neighbourhood, and lying in the line of the great Roman road, called Watling Street. On the Castle-hill of Lanark, once a Roman station, many monuments of these mighty people have been found.

At Lanark one of the Scots Parliaments was held so early as 978. Alexander I. erected it into a royal burgh. Robert the Bruce and James V., as well as Charles I., confirmed its liberties by subsequent grants. At what time Lanark became the county town, it is impossible to determine. It is situated on the north bank of the Clyde, on a rising ground, at no great distance from the river, and built in the form of the letter K, at least the leading streets resemble the figure of that letter, and is classed with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a member to the House of Commons.

Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, the number of inhabitants have rapidly increased, the appearance of the houses have considerably improved, and are finished in an elegant and shewy manner.

Near the centre of the town stands the town-house, an elegant and large hall for county meetings, a council-room, court-hall, and weigh-house, adjoining to which is the prison, which, we regret to say, it was found necessary to enlarge, to keep pace with the increasing population.

The parochial church, which stands directly in the middle

Lanark and Corra Linn.

of the town, is a large modern building, with lofty steeple, terminated by a dome.

The grammar-school, the public markets, &c. are all creditable places of their kinds.

The magistrates, and freeholders of the county, some years ago, erected, by subscription, an elegant inn, with requisite conveniences, which, added to the former accommodations, the traveller may now depend on every comfort being found at Lanark.

In the summer season Lanark is much resorted to by strangers: The beautiful and romantic scenery, the celebrated falls of the Clyde in the neighbourhood, the great cotton manufactures, the facility of travelling, and the goodness of the roads, are amongst the causes of these visits.

Having described the fall of Stonebyres, the lowest on the Clyde, we shall proceed to describe the other two, above Lanark. The first in order is

CORRA LINN,

The most picturesque and sublime of the falls of the Clyde.

Corra Linn is composed of two separate falls, at an inconsiderable distance from each other, over which the vast body of the Clyde rushes, with impetuous fury, into a deep abyss, eighty feet below its former level. On every side the course of the river is environed with lofty rocks of the most romantic forms, and covered with trees of every diversity of foliage. Upon the summit of one of the highest, and directly above the upper fall, stands the ruinous castle of Corra, formerly the residence of a family of the name of Somerville. More to the right, and environed amongst

Corra Linn.

trees, is the modern mansion of that name, lately the seat of the Miss Edmonstones. We are informed they have parted with it to George Cranstoun, Esq. advocate. Between these, and situated in a most singular situation, immediately on the verge of the fall, is a picturesque mill, which, with the other objects just now mentioned, add still farther to the grandeur of the prospect.—To paint, however, in adequate language, the beauties of the scene, is a difficult, if not impossible task.—The mighty rolling of the waters, dashing from rock to rock, as if they would pierce the earth to the centre—the thundering noise occasioned by these concussions—the lofty rocks, the ivy-clad and mouldering castle of Corra, shaking from its base*—and the thick clouds of mist arising from the deep abyss below, and towering towards heaven, above the stately woods, form such a scene, and produce such effects upon the mind, as must certainly baffle the utmost powers of description.

From the fall of Corra Linn, the walk continues upwards to the fall of Bonnington, through groves of lofty trees, intermixed with honeysuckle, the wood-rose, and other flowering shrubs; and approaching the bank of a tremendous precipice, from which the Clyde appears deep, engulfed amongst the rocks, thundering and boiling through a broken and narrowed channel:—This scene of terrific grandeur is sometimes relieved by the casual openings of the woods, from which more distant prospects are obtained.

From the summit of a lofty promontory, overhanging

* In great floods, the castle of Corra is sometimes so violently shaken, as to spill water in a glass.

Fall of Bonnington and Great Cotton Manufactory.

the Clyde, to which the footpath leads, you obtain the first view of the

FALL OF BONNINGTON, consisting of one single cascade of about thirty feet high. Like the other falls, it is environed with rocks, and overhung with wood. The scenery is, however, of a softer kind than around those we have already mentioned; and those ideas of grandeur and magnificence which had been raised before, are now supplanted by others of a more tranquil, though, perhaps, no less pleasing nature.

From the situation at which the first view of the fall of Bonnington is seen, a similar footpath carries you to its vicinity, where the view is more contracted, from the relative situation of the surrounding objects, than at the station just mentioned. Leaving these sublime scenes, and proceeding westward alongst the banks of the Clyde, by a winding walk, cut through the woods, you shortly arrive in view of the

GREAT COTTON MANUFACTORY and village of **NEW LANARK**, the property of Messrs Owen & Co.

This manufactory was erected in 1785, by the late David Dale, and has been conducted ever since with great success. The number of children employed here exceeds 600, and the utmost attention is paid to their morals and education, so far as is consistent with the restraint the occupations they have to attend to will permit.

Mr Owen, the proprietor and manager, a man of much benevolence, has devised sundry plans for the improvement of the young people, and his efforts have been crowned with as much success as many of his friends anticipated.

Banks of the Clyde.

Mr Owen may be rated amongst the Howards of the day: His plan for the amelioration of society does him much honour; although some may deem all the good he anticipated unattainable, yet the new light he threw out on this important subject, will still have a tendency to do much good, and mankind are indebted to him for the efforts he has made to lessen the evils that seem to be inseparable from our nature.

Having described the vale of the Clyde from Glasgow upwards, as to include the portion usually denominated the pleasure tour, we shall return to Glasgow, and continue the description down the Dunbarton side of the river, along the bank of Loch Lomond, &c.

GLASGOW,
TO
DUNBARTON, LOCH LOMOND,
INVERARY, &c.

LEAVING Glasgow at the west and taking the high road to Dunbarton, passing through the extensive suburb of Anderston, having on the left the village of Finnieston, you soon fall in with the banks of the Kelvin, a river falling into the Clyde two miles below Glasgow. Over this stream the junction canal is carried by an aqueduct, and on its banks are situated many pleasant villas, such as Gilmour Hall, Kelvin Grove, &c.

Crossing the Kelvin, you fall in with the village of Partick, where the incorporation of bakers have extensive mills, and the ruins of a house, once the residence of an Archbishop of Glasgow. From this village the road continues through a fertile plain, having the Clyde at a short distance on the left, and the grounds studded with villages and seats on the right. The most remarkable is the seat of Jordan-Hall, and a little farther on, on the left, at

Banks of the Clyde.

the 5 mile stone, is Scotstown, the residence of George Oswald, Esq. the head of a respectable and ancient family.

On the opposite side of the Clyde are now seen the residences of many families of rank ;—Elderslie, the seat of Mr Spiers, makes a conspicuous figure, being an elegant new mansion, surrounded with pleasure grounds of a considerable extent, over which will be perceived the spires of Renfrew, the capital of a county. Continuing forward, you pass the village of Yocker, and at 8 miles from Glasgow, you pass the canal, the country continuing rich and varied, and about the 9th mile stone, you come within sight of Castle Semple, on the south side of the Clyde.

Proceeding onwards, one of the finest views in Britain bursts upon the sight—being first perceived through trees, produces a happy effect from the aerial tints at a distance :—This is at Dalnotter-hill, nine miles from the city, where is seen the surface of the Clyde swelled into a large river, moving with majesty along, bounded on the right by the lofty hills of Kilpatrick, which approach almost the brink of the river; here also comes into view the Castle of Dunbarton, rising, as it were, from the bosom of the river, of a conical, or rather, from this point of view, a circular form, and far beyond, the mountains of Argyle, softened by distance into azure. The most conspicuous objects here are Erskine House, the seat of Lord Blantyre, and at a greater distance, the towns of Port-Glasgow and Greenock.

Such a place naturally impresses the mind with a mixture of reflections. The great Roman Wall joined the Clyde here, and at little distance there remains a bridge, the work of that once mighty people. The junction, also, of the canal, with the waters on the western shore of our island, the work of more peaceable times, will enable the

Dunbarton Castle—Dunbarton.

traveller more forcibly to contrast the period when the barbarians of the north had to be shut out by a wall, protected by strong military guards, and confined to the country whose beauties we are going to describe.

At the 11th mile stone you come to Bowling Bay, and a little farther on are the ruins of Douglas Castle, which Mr Pennant supposes to have been a Roman station, perhaps that which was situated exactly at the termination of the wall. Continuing still amongst the high-way, the hill of Dumbuck appears directly in front, of considerable elevation, and to those who may have leisure, a prospect from the top is deserving of attention. In the ascent, you meet with a print-field, from which Government draws a revenue of £10,000 annually, and at the summit are some fine views up and down the vale of the Clyde, as well as a collection of stones called a cairn, perhaps a monument of some fallen hero.

At the 13th mile stone the town and Castle of Dunbarton become conspicuous; the latter raising its head high above the horizon, and divides itself into two conical rocks, joined at the base. At the 14th mile stone, on the left, the road leads you to the object just mentioned, viz.

DUNBARTON CASTLE AND TOWN.

This fortress has undergone many memorable sieges, being a strong-hold in the earliest ages; according to Bede and Pinkerton, it was the capital of the Strath-Clyde Britons, under the name of Alcluyd. The neighbouring Caledonians gave it the name of Dunbritten.

The town likely owes its origin to the castle, from its protecting influence in the rude periods of society. It is situated $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow, at the mouth of the Le-

Dr Smollet—Renton, Alexandria.

ven, and carries on a considerable trade in glass, in coasting vessels, to the extent of nearly 4000 tons; the duty paid to Government on the glass trade is about L.4000 annually.

Leaving Dunbarton, the road crosses the Leven, taking a northern direction, having on the left a road to Helensburgh, and to Arrochar, by Loch Long. Continuing forward to Loch Lomond, through the vale of the Leven, a rich and diversified tract, having flourishing villages, elegant seats, neat and comfortable cottages, well wooded, with the Leven holding its silvery and winding course through the bosom of this vale, from Loch Lomond to the Clyde, in a course of 9 miles, including all its windings, with only a fall of 22 feet. Dr Smollett, the author of *Roderick Random*, &c. was a native of this place, and has painted its beauties in an ode, beginning thus:—

“ On Leven’s banks while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,” &c.

At the distance of two miles from Dunbarton, on the right, is an old mansion-house on the bank of the river, in which that eminent writer was born. On the left of the road, a little farther north, is an elegant monument erected to his memory, consisting of a Tuscan column, terminated by a vase, and having inscribed on it his character in classical Latin.

On passing this monument, comes the village of Renton, created from the number of people employed in the bleachfields and other manufactories in the neighbourhood. Another village, called Alexandria, owes its existence to the same cause. The bleaching trade is carried on in this vale to nearly as great an extent as in any other

Loch Lomond—Fruin—Glen Finlas.

part in Britain, paying annually about £50,000 of duties to Government. These works have been drawn towards this place from the continued supply of clear water issuing from Lochlomond, for,

“ No torrents stain thy limpid source,
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white round polish'd pebbles spread ;”

as also labour being cheaper than in a place of greater trade.

Continuing northward, the beauty of the vale still continues to enchant, passing, at one time, through a vista of trees, of every diversity of foliage, at another, nearly excluding the light, and then opening the most delightful prospects, as if by the power of magic.

Proceeding onward, passing the water of Fruin, which falls into the lake, and which is now seen more fully on the right, with its numerous islands; and about a mile further on, is Glen Finlas, so named from the stream that waters it. At the ninth mile-stone, is Ross-lodge, the seat of Mr Colquhoun; and at the tenth, is Rosedoe, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. supposed to be one of the finest situations near the loch, standing on a peninsula projecting into the lake, commanding a delightful prospect of the scenes around.

Passing onwards for rather more than two miles, through a well wooded track, at twelve miles, stands Luss, a village of inconsiderable extent, and irregularly built, though placed in a delightful situation, and may be considered the portal of the Highlands. Here the Highland garb begins; the bonnet and the tartan are the prevailing fashions, and the language of the people is Gaelic.

Loch Lomond.

The tourist has here the best opportunity of visiting the islands on Loch Lomond, and of exploring the glens among the mountains, where the man of taste, or the botanist, will have ample field for enjoying their favourite pursuits.

This loch extends, in a direction from north to south, nearly thirty miles; its breadth, where greatest, near the southern extremity, is betwixt eight and ten miles;—from this situation, it gradually becomes narrower as you advance towards the north, where it terminates amongst the mountains.

Its depth is very different: in the southern parts, it measures twenty fathoms, and increases in depth towards the north, from 66 fathoms at the point of Farkin, to 100 two miles above Tarbet, and from this place the depth gradually diminishes.

The northern part of the loch never freezes, although the southern part is frequently covered with ice, so strong as to afford a safe communication from the shore to the islands. The islands amount to about thirty in number, and mostly south of the village of Luss,—those on the north, are small, and few in number.

Our limits will not admit of a particular description of these islands, which look as if sown over the glassy surface by the sportive hand of Nature, which, with the towering height of the mountains on its banks, compose a scene so finely diversified in form, in situation, and in colour, combining at once the beautiful and the picturesque. Some of these islands present a wooded surface, in which the woodbine, the mountain ash, the oak, and the birch predominate; the greater part may be described as brush-wood, but some stately trees stretch to a great height, affording, by their shade, protection to plants of the sweetest

Tarbet.

fragrance, happily combining to soften the rough appearance of the lowering and barren mountains with which Loch Lomond is nearly surrounded. Should the tourist think of visiting these islands, he will find them answer as deer-parks, and to have once been the place of religious worship, as the ruins of a church demonstrates—on one of these water-protected spots, a nunnery stood, and bears a name originating from, and indicating its use.

The road continues open, and at the 16th mile-stone passes the stream of Inveruglass, where is a ferry over the loch. At the 17th, is Point Farkin, jutting out nearly half-way over the lake. The road continues onward to Tarbet, at a little distance from the waters, having some full-grown wood on the right, through which Loch Lomond is seen with much effect; on the left, a continued series of broken mountains, sometimes well covered with underwood, in some places bare and sterile. A little beyond the 20th mile-stone stands

TARBET.

The inn of this name stands on the right-hand side of the road, a neat modern house, and on a pane of glass, in a window of this inn, are some verses, frequently copied, composed by Thomas Russell, 3d October, 1771, descriptive of the ascent to the top of Ben-Lomond.

From Tarbet, the road continues in a northern direction, still along the border of the lake, to Tyndrum. The road to Inverary turns to the left at the inn, and passes through a glen; and at the distance of two miles from Tarbet, the surface of Loch-Long appears, environed by lofty mountains; and before reaching the lake, by turning to the left, stands the inn of Arroquhar, a building erected

Glencroe—Ardkinlass.

by the late Duke of Argyle, for accommodating the company who came to visit these romantic scenes; for on each side the hills are in general covered with verdure, intermixed with rock and wood, and the whole enlivened by Loch Long, an arm of the sea, signifying, according to some, the Lake of Ships. In the vicinity, is the mountain called the Cobbler, from a rock on its top having a resemblance to a shoemaker at work.

About the 27th mile-stone, is the vale of Glencroe, next to Glencoe, on the borders of Inverness-shire, the most romantic of all the Highland passes.

In travelling through this valley, few human habitations are to be seen, and only such as are inhabited by shepherds. The ravens, and other birds of prey, seem lords of this frightful pass.

After a passage of about three miles, and at the 29th mile-stone, comes the eminence, called, with much propriety, "Rest, and be Thankful;" it had this appellation given to it by the 22d regiment, which was employed in making the road.

Continuing the route, before coming to the 31st mile-stone, the road crosses the water of Kinlass, when it enters a glen, taking its name from the stream by which it is watered. Glenkinlass is more verdant, though less picturesque than Glencroe.

The road continues to be guided by the stream for about four miles, having high precipices on the right, and the water on the left, holding its way to the loch; and at the 35th mile terminates this dreary waste, when a beautiful stretch of Loch Fine, with the woods and policy of Ardkinlass coming into view, refreshes the eye and spirits, as a recompense for the toil that has passed. A little farther

Inverary.

on stands the Inn of Cairndow, where the traveller may have every comfort and refreshment, an attentive landlord, good beds, provisions fresh and well cooked, civil servants, and all at a moderate charge; so that, if the traveller has any inclination to spend a few days in the Highlands at Cairndow, he will find every comfort, and a romantic neighbourhood to range and shoot over. At this place the tourist has a delightful prospect of Loch Fyne, which has been, from time immemorial, noted for the excellency of its herrings, which arrive here annually in immense shoals, and are caught from July to January, during which time the lake is in a manner covered with boats—500 or 600 will be sometimes employed in one bay, taking, in all, yearly, about 20,000 barrels, worth £25,000, which are sent all over Europe, West Indies, and America. The road continues along the banks of the loch to Inverary, which is first seen at the 43d mile stone, on a gentle eminence. Two miles farther on stands

THE TOWN OF INVERARY,

Approaching to which, a bridge in the deer park is to be passed, then enter a vista formed by some fine trees; then, coming nearer, the lake and castle; cross another bridge over the Aray, a stream that waters the pleasure-grounds, having the castle on the right, and in a few minutes you come to Inverary.

When approaching this town from the east, an idea strikes the mind that the whole buildings have the appearance of the palace of some nobleman, and excites expectations of grandeur, which a nearer inspection convinces you to have been fallacious; and some travellers have remarked, that the ideas formed by political economists, of the progress of

Inverary Castle.

society are here reversed, for the people have little comfort in their habitations : the outward prospect of the buildings bespeaks considerable wealth ;—first should come internal comfort, then to spare for decoration on the exterior—at Inverary, things have taken a contrary direction.

Several attempts have been made to introduce manufactories here, which have failed. The fishing in the Loch may have been one cause ;—the great wages which it affords for six months in the year, would attract the attention of the workmen, and promote habits of irregularity inconsistent with that steadiness required for the successful prosecution of manufacturing concerns.

INVERARY CASTLE.

In order to visit the Castle, it is necessary to leave the names of the party at the Inn, which are transmitted to the Castle ; soon after an answer is returned, mentioning the time it will be convenient. The castle itself is a square building of Gothic architecture, flanked with circular towers, crowned with a square embattled pavilion, rising from the middle.

It consists of three storeys, one of which is partly below the level of the park. It is built of dark greyish stone, harmonizing with the surrounding scenery.

The interior decorations are in unison with the exterior of this noble mansion ; having a lofty saloon, hung round with arms and armour, as also a gallery and an organ, all ornamented with great taste, from which branch off the different apartments, too numerous to be particularised. The great drawing-room may be mentioned, it is hung round with beautiful tapestry, and otherwise ornamented in the neatest and most superb manner. The number of pictures

Inverary.

is not great, consisting principally of family portraits, amongst which are the unfortunate Marquis of Argyle and his son, who perished on the scaffold. Of the landscapes little can be said, excepting a few by Naysmith and Williams, highly creditable to the artists, being views in the neighbourhood of Inverary.

The scenery about Inverary has been much improved by the Dukes of Argyle since the rebellion in 1745, when the castle was begun; since that time nearly £.300,000 has been expended in planting, improving, making roads, and other works of utility and decoration.

Great part of this sum has been laid out on the pleasure-grounds attached to the castle, and these are well worth seeing. The bridge over the river Aray and the hill of Dunicoich, which appears behind the castle, when coming from the inn, are two striking objects; the height of the hill is 750 feet, mostly covered with wood, except on the summit, where is erected a square tower, noted for its extensive prospect.

The walks, laid out with the greatest taste, will conduct the traveller to many beautiful prospects, too numerous for recital. The vale of Essachosen, about two miles from Inverary, is a romantic scene. The road from the inn leads to it through a long and dark avenue of aged elms, and at its upper extremity is a fine cascade, surrounded by hills covered with wood and verdure, but broken here and there by rocks.

The bridge of Douglas, over a small river of that name, is also worthy of attention, supposed by some to be a Roman structure. On this stream are three falls of water, each forming a considerable cascade, well deserving the attention of the curious, the highest called Lenach Glut-

Loch-Awe—Dunstaffnage Castle.

tim, is the largest, above which is a wooden bridge, which, with the surrounding rocks and trees, forms a simple and highly pleasing view.

Inverary, in the fishing months, is enriched by the number of people employed at the fisheries on the Loch, affording employment to the people in the town and neighbourhood.

INVERARY TO STAFFA.

After leaving Inverary, the road proceeds through Glen-croe in a northern direction. For the three first miles, it presents an agreeable and interesting prospect. At the 6th mile-stone, there is a pretty steep ascent, which continues for two miles. Having reached the summit, an extensive and agreeably diversified scene opens to the view, and most forcibly attracts the eye of the traveller—he beholds Loch-Awe, with its woody islands, the beautiful seat of Hayfield, and the towering hills of Cruachan and Etive. The road proceeds with a gentle descent to the end of this stage. Here there is a small ferry across Loch-Awe, where there are boats fit to convey across horses and carriages.—Having crossed, the road goes through a pretty fertile country, till it arrives at the second stage, near the village of Bunair, at the foot of Cruachan, the second highest hill in Scotland. From this nothing occurs worthy of remark, till within a few miles of Oban, the roaring tide of Connal rouses the attention of the traveller with its tremendous noise. A little further on, the ancient Castle of Dunstaffnage presents its mouldering fabric. The approach to the village of Oban is extremely romantic. The village is neat and thriving.

Staffa.

The few streets in it are regular, and some of the houses not inelegant. At the inns, strangers meet with very good accommodation. The harbour is safe and capacious, but stands greatly in need of a new pier. From this town, travellers are accommodated with passage-boats to the island of Mull. The most eligible place for those who wish to visit Staffa, is to take the boat along the Sound of Mull as far as Aross, which saves a walk of 16 miles, there being no horses to hire. The sail along the Sound of Mull, in a good day, is as pleasant as can be imagined. The scenery on each side of the Sound is highly picturesque and romantic. Landing at Aross, travellers are now well accommodated in the inn lately built there. The distance from this to the ferry of Staffa is about seven miles. Here they keep an excellent boat, ready at all times for the convenience of passengers. Staffa has been so often described of late, that it would be superfluous here to attempt any account of it.—The astonishing grandeur of the basaltic pillars, which support the roof of Fingal's Cave, strike the astonished beholder with awe and admiration.—The sound of music within it is grand beyond conception. This stupendous cave is 260 feet in length; the breadth at the opening, 60 feet, and at the further end, 20 feet; and the height of the arch over the entrance, 120 feet. The pillars on both sides of the cave are, in general, seven sided.—From Staffa, travellers proceed to visit the ruins of Iona. From Iona, they return to the west side of Mull, to see M'Donald's Cave, having seen Aross by the road they set out.

GLASGOW,
TO THE
TROSACHS,
BY
DRYMEN, BUCHANAN, &c.

AFTER passing several elegant country seats in the environs of Glasgow, we cross the Kelvin, by the bridge of Garscube, about five miles from the city, having on the left the seat of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart. beautifully situated on the banks of the river, and surrounded with fine plantations. Advancing northward, we pass Balvey and Mains, the first the seat of Henry Glassford, Esq. the last the property of — Douglas, Esq. About half a mile on the south of Altmurray-toll, on the left, near the road, are some curious specimens of basaltic rock, lying in small and elegant columns, presenting an appearance similar to the side of a honey-comb.

After having crossed the Stöckie Muirs, the dreariness of which is considerably relieved at the summit, by a view

Croy—Drymen.

of Loch Lomond, we pass Croy, situated in the vale of Blane, having on the right its romantic glen, with its well wooded environs—the stream of Dowalt, tumbling in an unbroken sheet, over a rock of at least 50 feet high, and murmuring along amidst overshadowing trees;—all well deserve the attention of the traveller of taste.

The beautiful valley of Blane is seen stretching to the right, covered with thriving plantations. The vale of Enderlic, towards the left, is ornamented with many elegant seats, where is one of the finest specimens of basalt that is to be found in the interior of the island, consisting of a colonade of pillars, of about 70 in number, standing perpendicular, in height about 50 feet; they are honey-combed, with the appearance of having undergone fusion.

In the vale of Blane, near the village of Killearn, at a farm called Mess, Buchanan, the poet and historian, was born. A part of the cottage in which he first saw the light, is still preserved, with a laudable veneration, by Mr Finlay, the proprietor;—several trees remain, said to have been planted by Buchanan, when a boy.

From Croy, we proceed to the village of Drymen, where some refreshments may be had for a passing traveller; he had better, at least, refresh his horses, before he ascends the long and dreary hill above the village.

Should the tourist take his departure from Dunbarton, it will be proper to describe that route before going farther.

FROM DUNBARTON TO KILMARONOCK AND DRYMEN.

Advancing by the road that winds along the Leven, the seat of John Campbell, Esq. of Stonsfield, called Levenside,

Buchanan House—Catter.

is seen on the left, in the midst of an extensive lawn, surrounded by wood. In describing the tour to Inverary, we have noticed the clear and equable stream of that beautiful river, the Leven :—the busy scenes of active industry which enliven its banks, and the many elegant mansions that adorn the vicinity, cannot fail to interest and delight the stranger.

Before turning to the right, on the way to Drymen, we have a fine peep of the southern extremity of Loch Lomond, where the Leven issues from it. The new church of Bonhill, standing on the banks of the river, is a beautiful object ; in the church-yard will be seen one of the largest ash-trees in Scotland.

At eight miles from Dunbarton we obtain a fine general view of Loch Lomond—the Highland mountains, finely grouped in the back ground ; nearer, the luxuriant woods, and newly built mansion-house of Ross, from a design of Mr Gillespie, happily adapted to the surrounding scenery, and approximating to the ancient Gothic, combining elegance with utility and comfortable accommodation. In passing the castle, in ruins, at Kilmaronock, is the place most favourable for viewing Buchanan, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Montrose. It is surrounded by a lawn, and pleasure grounds of more than 1500 acres, decorated with every embellishment which taste and opulence can bestow. It has been remarked, that this domain bears a stronger resemblance to an English park than any other of the kind in Scotland.

Before crossing the Endrick, we leave Catter: and it is worthy of notice, that few places present such a charming evening scene as Catter ; the mansion, gardens, and pleasure-grounds of Buchanan, its extensive plain, stretching as

Rowardennan.

far as the surface of the lake; the lake itself, studded with islands, with the grand amphitheatre of mountains in the distance, gilded by the rays of the departing sun, form, in a fine evening of summer, a scene of tranquil beauty and sublimity, on which every mind, possessed of taste and sensibility, will delight to repose.

FROM DRYMEN TO ROWARDENNAN.

The traveller, when at Drymen, may wish to go down the bank of Loch Lomond, and cross the ferry at Rowardennan, by which he will have a pleasant journey along the margin of the lake, and have an opportunity of forming a more just estimate of the pleasure grounds of Buchanan, which extend as far as the pass, as also the beautiful islands already described in the journey along the western end. On getting through the pass, a magnificent view of Loch Lomond, and its environs, opens—an expanse of water of about ten miles in length, and five in breadth, skirted by luxuriant woods, islands of various extent and form, some inhabited and under cultivation; some elevated to a height of 300 feet above the surface of the lake, others nearly level with its surface, almost all of them covered with wood,—furnishing, perhaps, the finest view in Britain.

At Rowardennan, at the base of Ben Lomond, the road terminates. There the traveller will find a neat inn, with good accommodation, and a ferry furnished with boats sufficient to convey horses and carriages across the lake.

Here, if the tourist wishes to visit the top of Ben Lomond, he will find useful guides at the inn.

Ben Lomond.

BEN-LOMOND.

This mountain's perpendicular height is 3262 feet above the sea. At Rowardennan, when looking northwards, it almost completely fills up the view. It consists of three great stages, each rising above, and more distant than the other; these again are divided into a number of lesser swelling knolls, some of which are covered with heath and craggs, and others verdant and smooth.

The distance from the inn to the top of the mountain, is reckoned six miles of a continued ascent, which, in general, requires about three hours. During the first part of the course the surface is rocky, and in many places covered with heath; by degrees you ascend a green ridge, amongst which the way is more plain and agreeable.

The view now becomes extensive as you advance, and the objects below, which lately so much engaged your attention, dwindle almost into nothing. You cross, in some situations, a mossy and spongy surface, where that water is received and deposited, which gives birth to so many rills and cascades which tumble down on every side. The ascent again becomes more steep, and the surface composed of a slaty rock, while the temperature of the air feels very different from that upon the plain. At length, after a toilsome ascent, you gain the summit, from whence a varied and extensive prospect opens upon the eye, in every direction, to an immense distance. The lake, which you may have lately contemplated with so much pleasure, now appears as a small pool, and its rich and diversified islands as so many specks upon its surface; beyond it, and to the left, appears the vale of the Endrick—the distant county of Lanark, its towns, and the mountain of Tinto,

Ben-Lomond.

amongst the highest of the southern hills. More to the right, the outlet of the lake, the river Leven—its windings and rich banks—the castle of Dunbarton—and the counties of Renfrew and Ayr. Nearly in the same direction, the Frith of Clyde—the rock of Ailsa—the islands of Arran and Bute, with the more distant Atlantic;—the coasts of Ireland, and the Isle of Man are, when the atmosphere is clear, within the boundary of the view.

To the east from this point are seen, the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the castles of Stirling and of Edinburgh. The prospect to the north is, however, the most awfully grand: Immense mountains, piled, as it were, above each other, and extending from the borders of Stirlingshire to the Western Ocean, with the indentations of the coast on one side, and the numerous lakes on the right, forming the natural reservoirs of the Forth, and Loch Catherine reposing in the vallies, forming a prospect, which may in some degree be conceived, but cannot be properly described.

Amongst the most conspicuous mountains in this direction appears Ben Arthur or the Cobbler, Cruachan, Benvoirlich, and Ben Nevis, the highest of the British hills; and still farther on, and in the south-west, the paps or mountains, in the island of Jura.

After surveying the extensive prospect around us, we naturally turn our attention to Ben Lomond itself, which appears as an immense cone, detached or insulated from the surrounding mountains. Towards the north, however, this figure is broken by an immense precipice of 2000 feet in height, conjectured by some to be the remains of an imperfect crater, with one side forcibly torn off. To look down this fearful steep requires a considerable reso-

Ben Lomond.

lution; you approach it with cautious step and trembling nerve, clinging firm to the surface of the mountain, which even appears insecure; the view is terrific, and grandly sublime, and such a one as the genius of our immortal bard had before his imagination, when describing the cliffs of Dover:

"How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eye so low!

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles."

SHAKESPEARE.

The attraction of Ben Lomond, and its great altitude, environ it almost every day in fogs and rains. Seldom indeed, can you remain long upon the summit, without witnessing phenomena of this kind: sometimes a small cloud floating at a distance in a serene sky, and in a bright sunshine appears moving towards you—the current of the air increases by degrees; as well as the apparent magnitude of the cloud, and all on a sudden, you find yourself involved in a thick mist, or perhaps a close rain, which continues a greater or less time, according to the dimensions of the cloud, or state of the atmosphere. It then passes on, and all again is serene and beautiful.

At other times, while on the top of the mountain, the clouds are seen to move far below you, sweeping over at one time the surface of the lake, at another winding down the vallies, and at a third, perhaps, environing Ben Lomond like a girdle, and insulating the spectator upon its top, as it were, from the world below. Whatever side the tourist may think most proper for returning, the guide will conduct him with safety.

Gartmore.

FROM DRYMEN TO GARTMORE AND ABERFOYLE.

Having conducted the tourist as far as the ferry at Rowardennan, we shall continue from Drymen to the Trosachs. Drymen, to Gartmore, is seven miles across the hill; the road in bad repair. On the brow of the hill, looking S. W. a fine view of Loch Lomond, interspersed with its islands, is obtained, with the western shore, skirted with wood. At the summit of the hill, nothing can be more bleak than the view, before the vale of Monteith opens, to the north. The prospect here was so appalling to two Englishmen, who visited Scotland in 1760, that they returned, being struck with horror at the forlorn appearance of the scene, seeking shelter for the night at Buchanan-House; but being well entertained with Highland mutton and old claret, of which they liberally partook for three days, rendered it doubtful whether the horrifying scene, or the probability of obtaining good cheer, was the motive for turning their horses to the hospitable mansion of the Duke of Montrose, who happened to be at that time in London.

GARTMORE.

In passing Gartmore-House, the seat of Mr Graham, the traveller will not regret the time occupied in seeing an edifice which has many claims on the curious. The drawing-room, in its dimensions and style of finishing, is, perhaps, the most elegant north of the Tweed. Some good paintings, by Lorraine, Berghem, Rubens, Stein, and Salvator, are well worth the attention of the amateur; besides, a family picture, by Hogarth, and a portrait of General Don, by himself, as also, Lord Kames, and Professor Richardson, the last by Raeburn.

Aberfoyle.

ABERFOYLE.

From Gartmore to Aberfoyle is three miles. A comfortable inn has been lately built by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, where travellers will meet with good beds, stables, and other accommodations. From the inn to the opening of the Trosach, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the hill, but by Port and Callander, 22 miles; guides and horses may be had at the inn.

The valley of Aberfoyle, with its precipitous rocks, its winding river, its meadows, and richly wooded knolls, has long been admired by strangers for its singular beauty. Lochard is admitted by all to rival the finest of our Scottish lakes in picturesque effect—some are disposed to prefer its softer characters of beauty to the wild sublimity of the Trosachs. Let the traveller, before he crosses the hill, dedicate a day to the examination of this delightful region. Professor Richardson has delineated its beauties with much effect.—See his Ode on the Prospect of Leaving Britain.

The best station for seeing the beauties of this vale, is on an eminence above the ford called Alinan; for, westward, a stretch of about two miles in length, and one in breadth, is in full view. The Forth, called here Avendow, or Black River, traverses the whole extent of the vale, which has the appearance of an amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains covered half way up with luxuriant woods. On the north is a mountain exhibiting a tremendous precipice of at least 1000 feet high, and seems to threaten destruction to the traveller as he passes along the road, under the brow of the rock.

From this precipice immense rocks tumble down from

Lochcon.

turned from one side of the lake, and again repeated from the wood on the east, a distance, at least, of a quarter of a mile. Near the east end of the lake is a cascade well worth the attention of the traveller; the stream falling into a basin formed in the solid rock, from the height of ten feet, and the water is so clear, that a pebble of the smallest size may be seen at the bottom: it afterwards precipitates itself over an irregular slope of more than fifty feet, finely skirted with wood.

LOCHCON.

About two miles to the west is Lochcon, whose scenery resembles that already described. Its length rather more than two miles, and one in breadth. On the south it is bounded by a mountain about 1500 feet high, from which a stream tumbles down from a height of more than 1000 feet, resembling the fall at Grey, and in rainy weather, the appearance is magnificent. In a small island in the lake, a vast number of herons build their nests. They seem to have chosen this spot from its sequestered situation, and from the number of fish they find in the lake. The road stretches north-west from the head of Lochcon to Inversnaid. A little lake called Lecharchet is on the left, and the water flowing from thence finds its way to Loch Lomond, marking the elevation being passed which divides what is called the sheering of the waters. Near this may be had a fine view of Loch Catherine on the west.

Inversnaid was a garrison for soldiers, to repress the depredations of freebooters; at one time the celebrated General Wolfe was quartered here. There is a beautiful cascade at the mill of Inversnaid, and a ferry, by which the

Lochcon.

tourist may pass the lake, and land within a few miles of Arroquhar.

We shall now close our description of the routes from Glasgow, and commence from Stirling.

STIRLING,
TO
CALLANDER, THE TROSACHS, LOCH
CATHERINE, &c.

HAVING described the objects deserving attention in the tours from Edinburgh and Glasgow, to follow out the plan, Stirling comes next under notice.

Stirling may be called the key of the north, and has often times been the bulwark of Scottish freedom: It presents a variety of objects interesting to the antiquary, the historian, and traveller of taste. Situated on a bold projecting rock, fronting the west, sloping with a gradual descent to the eastward, the castle occupying the western and perpendicular parts;—the town being built on the slope or declivity of the rock on the east side, evidently appears to have taken its rise from the protection of the castle in times of comparative barbarism.

In a clear day, the prospects from Stirling are not to be surpassed in any country—Looking towards the east, you

Blair-Drummond—Rednock House.

scarcely as far as Edinburgh, with the windings of the Forth, holding its serpentine course through the richest vale in Scotland, studded with gentlemen's seats, villages, and highly cultivated fields. At a greater distance, the shipping, with which the estuary of the Forth is generally covered; on the south the village of Bannockburn, the Torwood—both famous in history; on the west, the view is bounded by the lofty Ben Lomond, and more immediately under, is seen the vale of the Forth, and some of the prospects already described.

FROM STIRLING TO ABERFOYLE, BY BLAIR-DRUMMOND, TROSACHS, &c.

On inspecting the map, the tourist will see a direct road to Aberfoyle by Blair-Drummond, which, soon after leaving Stirling, it passes Craigforth House, the seat of Colonel Callander, situated on a rock, precipitous on the west, like the rock of Stirling. A little after crossing the Forth, the Teith forms its junction at the bridge of Drip.

The mansion-house of Blair-Drummond, with its extensive lawn, now opens to the view, finely besprinkled with trees of various species, a great proportion of which are more than a century old. It is the seat of Henry Home Drummond, Esq., Solicitor-General for Scotland,—and was formerly the seat of the famous Lord Kames, so eminent in the varied walks of literature.

This road presents, next, as an object of interest, Rednock House, the seat of General Stirling, who has made this place, although not eminently distinguished for its natural beauties, yet, from the assistance of ornamental improvement, well worth the seeing. A fine lawn, with

Inchmahoma—Keir.

extensive and thriving plantations, judiciously disposed, affording a relief to the dreariness of the adjacent moss, which, together with the exertions of Mr Erskine of Cardross, have given a new and pleasant aspect to this whole tract of country. Antiquaries are of opinion, that this moss owes its origin to the destruction of the Caledonian forest by the Roman soldiers, in the time of the Emperor Severus. This opinion is corroborated by the discovery of vast numbers of large trees through its whole extent, when the moss is removed; these appear lying in all directions, without any appearance of order.

As the traveller leaves the lake of Monteith, he will remark a wooded knoll jutting out into the water, covered with underwood nearly to the summit—this is the best situation for seeing Inchmahoma. About a mile to the east of Aberfoyle, at a place called Downans, there is, on the left, a curious occurrence in nature, being a number of ridges from three to ten feet in height, shooting out in various directions, so as to resemble a Roman camp; but it is generally allowed it owes its formation to the workings of the Forth, seeking its way to the lake of Monteith, before it had forced its present course to Gartmore.

FROM STIRLING TO KEIR AND DOUNE.

Passing the Forth, over the great bridge, the first that crosses this river, you come next to the bridge of Allan; and on ascending the eminence, a fine view opens—the Lawa of Keir, the seat of James Stirling Keir, Esq. situated on a rising ground, commanding one of the finest landscapes in Scotland; the great vale of the Forth on

Doune Castle.

the west, the continuance of that stream, holding its serpentine windings to the east, with the Carse of Stirling and Falkirk, in immediate prospect, is a view not to be excelled.

Soon after clearing the woods of Keir, we come within sight of Doune, a village, near which is Doune Castle, one of the finest baronial ruins in Scotland, situated on a peninsula, formed by the junction of the waters of Ardoch and Teith, marked by nature as a place of strength. It was long the residence of the Earls of Monteith; and the principal remains of its artificial strength, is a large square building, the walls of which are about 40 feet high, and ten in thickness, and a tower more than 80 feet high—when or by whom it was built, there remains no record, but it is conjectured it was in the 11th century.

It is now the property of the family of Stewart, and gives the title of Lord Doune to the ancient house of Moray. It was for a long time fast verging to ruin, until the present Earl of Moray, with a laudable attention to the antiquities of his country, arrested the progress of delapidation, by some substantial repairs. Doune Castle is a place of interest to all who feel for the fate of the beautiful and accomplished, but unfortunate, Mary Queen of Scots.

This distinguished Princess was fondly attached to the healthful amusements of hunting and hawking; the country in this neighbourhood had many charms for her and her gay court, affording great scope for such amusements.

At a little distance to the west of Doune village, on the right, is Cambus-Wallace, which has received the name of Doune-Lodge, for having been long the favourite residence of the present Earl of Moray, whilst Lord Doune,

Lanrick Castle—Cambusmore.

which he decorated with much taste, in a style of distinguished elegance, giving a charm to a spot, marked by many attractions, to the lover of rural scenery.

The road follows the northern bank of the Teith, which runs with a clear and rapid current over beds of rock, interrupted at times by large stones, which the strength of the current has been unable to carry away; and on its southern bank stands Lanrick Castle, the magnificent seat of Sir John Macgregor Murray, of Lanrick and Balquhider, Bart. The castle is an elegant modern mansion, with environs highly favoured by nature, and these natural beauties decorated by artificial walks and thriving plantations; the river passing under the windows of the castle, tumbling over successive ledges of rocks, forming a series of small cataracts, or breaks of water, murmuring along, refreshing and beautifying the banks, which are, in their season, charmed by the melodies of woodland choristers, of various plumage and song.

Within two miles of Callander, stands Cambusmore, the seat of John Buchanan, Esq. on the left, embosomed in plantations, through which winds the Keltie, a mountain stream, that falls into the Teith, from the north.

We cannot pass this place, without mentioning a circumstance generally believed, that the author of the *Lady of the Lake*, and other celebrated poems, first imbibed his taste for the sublime scenery of the Highlands in the vicinity of the place we are describing. It is said, that in his juvenile days, he delighted to pass some months in the summer at the houses of Newton and Cambusmore.—Here, on the outskirts of Benveirlich, and Uavar, with Benledi full in his eye, on the west, and within an easy

Callander.

ride of the wonders of Loch Catherine, he satiated his imagination with the beauties of these sublime scenes.

We pass on to the village of Callander, through thriving plantations. Bealedi, in all his grandeur, with the adjacent scenery in front—Benvoirlich, with his lofty brethren, towards the right; passing near the end of the village, an elegant seat of the Honourable Drummond Burrell, called the Roman Camp, taking its name from some natural formations, resembling a Roman fortification of that kind.

CALLANDER.

The situation of the village of Callander, and the surrounding scenery, is uncommonly beautiful and picturesque.

The village is neat, clean, and well built. The Laird of Machab, some years ago, erected an inn upon his grounds, at the west end of the village, possessing all the elegance and comfort necessary to make the traveller satisfied with his situation.

The river first takes the name of Teith, or Teath, at Callander, formed from two branches, that unite their streams, a little above the village, the more northerly issuing from Lochvoil, in Balquhadden, by Lochobnaig, and the pass of Leny; the more southerly from Loch Catherine, Loch Achray, and Loch Vennoch, — these branches receiving the names and the overflowings of the lakes from which they issue. We would advise the tourist to spend as much time as he can spare, in examining the beauties of the interesting objects in the neighbourhood of Callander.

The beautiful villa of Mr Menzies, chamberlain to his

Callander—Bridge of Bracklinn.

Grace the Duke of Montrose, is perhaps amongst the best situations that can be found, for viewing this delightful scenery, situated on the southern banks of the Teith, and finely diversified with walks and underwood. The traveller will here see many fine prospects.

Looking towards the west, in the fore-ground, is the river Teith, formed from the drainings of the lochs, meandering with a gentle current through the vale of Leney and Bochastle, over which is a bridge of three arches, giving variety to the picture : The lofty Craig of Callander, rising in alternate ledges, partly covered with mountain brushwood, and partly exhibiting the bare rock, with the outskirts of the luxuriant woods of Leney full in view. But the magnificence of the back-ground, the rich verdure of the Carchonzie woods upon the left, the hanging groves of the pass of Leney upon the right ; and, above all, the majestic Benledi before the eye, with his summit often enveloped in clouds ;—to be described is impossible, for the most vivid ideas fixed in the mind by words, can give but a faint idea of the scene.

The bridge of Bracklinn, situated about a mile up the hill, north of the village, is worthy the notice of travellers : they will find an Alpine bridge, without ledge or hand-rail, cross a profound ravine, under which, at a great depth below, the water dashes over disjointed masses of rocks, described by the author of the *Lady of the Lake*.*

* “Bracklinn’s thundering wave,” he says, in a note, “is a beautiful cascade, made at a place called the Bridge of Bracklinn, by a mountain-stream called the Keltie, about a mile from the village of Callander of Monteith. Above a chasm, where the brook precipitates

Pass of Leney—Benledi.

Coming on, and at the corner of the larch-wood to the east of Callander, there is another fall, affording a magnificent specimen of the cascades formed by the mountain-stream of the Keltie, ere it reaches the Teith.

The pass of Leney is another ravine made by the rapid river which issues from Lochlubnaig, forming a passage for the water, and the means of communication between the lower and higher districts of the country. The road conducts the tourist along, having the stream on the left; and passing the village of Kilmahog, we enter the pass of Leney, skirted by woods, and hemmed in by lofty mountains and rugged rocks, forming a series of falls, through a declivity of nearly two hundred feet, which, when joined to the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, furnishes a feast to the imagination that feels pleasure from contemplating such sublimity.

Benledi forms a striking feature in the scenery of Callander, bounding the horizon on the N. W. towering to a height of 3009 feet. The name Ben-ledi, signifies the *Mountain of God*, and supposed by some to have been a Druidical place of worship, though no monuments of that superstition are to be found there. Report says, however, that in ancient times, the people of the adjacent districts, met on the first of May, to kindle the sacred fire, in honour of the sun, where the young people had a feast, pre-

itself from a height of at least fifty feet, there is thrown, for the convenience of the neighbourhood, a rustic foot bridge, of about three feet in breadth, and without ledges, which is scarcely to be crossed by a stranger, without awe and apprehension."—See Note to Canto II.

The Trosachs.

parted of eggs, and sacred cake, of which they all partook.

Benledi, on the south, is bare and tame; the northern side, that overhangs Lochlubnaig, is extremely grand, appearing as if the mountain had, at some distant period, been broken near the summit, and to have tumbled, in enormous masses, threatening to fill up the chasm containing the loch. On the north-east side of the loch, is the road from Callander to Balquhiddar, holding its course near the bank of this beautiful sheet of water, presenting a picture, like most of our Highland lakes, of a body of water arrested in a deep ravine, overhung with birch, oaks, and other alpine wood, amongst which the oak, birch, and mountain-ash predominates.

About the middle of the lake, near the side of the road, opposite to the towering Benledi, stands Ardochullerie, many years the favourite residence of the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, Mr Bruce.

The territory, stretching to the north-west, along the shores of Lochlubnaig, is called Strathire, and is the utmost boundary to which the bloody cross of Roderick Dhu extended; at the lower end, was the Chapel of St Bridget, or St Bridge, in the poem already alluded to.

The sublimity of the Trosachs now claims attention.

THE TROSACHS.

The distance from Callander to the opening of the Trosachs is about ten miles; the road passes along the northern banks of Loch Vennachar and Loch Achray.—There are two ways to leave Callander, but the one pas-

Loch Vennachar.

sing Kilmahog is the best, being more picturesque, and generally preferred; the other passes the woods of Carchonzie.

Leaving, on the left, the plain of Bochartle, the cataraacts of Carchonzie, formed by the waters issuing from Loch Vennachar, are well worth the attention of the traveller.

We are now arrived

“As far as Coilantogle’s ford
——Clanalpine’s outmost guard,”

now rendered more convenient to the traveller by a bridge of two arches. It was in this immediate vicinity, that the combat took place, in which Roderick Dhu sunk under the superior arm of Fitz-James.

Loch Vennachar, a beautiful sheet of water, about five miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, soon opens upon the view. This lake is finely skirted by wood, exhibiting a scene of much interest. At the west end, at a place called Milntown, there is a cascade, exhibiting, when the sun shines, about the middle of the day, prismatic colours, nearly as distinct as in a prism glass.

Proceeding westward, comes the Wood of Lamentation, so named from a dismal disaster said to have happened to a number of little children. The kelpie, or water demon, appeared in the form of a beautiful grey poney, who lengthened itself as they mounted, until the whole of the little urchins were jocosely seated on its back, when it set off at full speed to the river, and drowned the whole, except one, who escaped to tell the tale.

About a mile above Loch Vennachar, the traveller, as he approaches the Brigg of Turk, arrives at the summit of

Glenfinglas.

an eminence, where there bursts upon his eye the prospect of the beautiful windings of the river that issues from Loch Achray, and that sweet lake itself in front, forming a natural reservoir for supplying the silvery stream that glides its course through an extensive meadow, until it loses itself in Loch Vennachar.

From the Brigg of Turk, the road to Glenfinglas turns to the right, a beautiful little vale ; it is said to afford a good characteristic of the scenery that Ossian so often describes. At the distance of a mile from his course, the tourist will see, when passing through a confined ravine, a mountain-stream on the left, dashing over rugged rocks, gurgling amongst unshapen masses of the mountain that oppose it—the stream occasionally covered with underwood. Upon entering Glenfinglas, through this narrow and rugged defile, we meet with a verdant plain, of considerable extent, surrounded with lofty mountains, from which streams tumble down, forming some considerable cascades.

Glenfinglas was anciently the deer forest of the Kings of Scotland, when it was then well wooded, the remains of which are continually presenting themselves. If the tourist will travel from this vale to Balquhidder, through Glen Main, he will see a tract of mountain glen of ten miles in length, without the smallest mark of habitation or cultivation.

Glenfinglas is the property of the Earl of Moray. It has been possessed from time immemorial by tenants of his own clan, Stewarts, who, living in this sequestered situation, in a sort of rural innocence, are connected with one another by intermarriages ; and, passing their days in

Trosachs.

ease and comfort, furnish one of the finest examples of patriarchal felicity that is to be met with in these times.

Returning from Glenfinglas, by crossing the water Finglas, over a neat bridge, and leaving the river and waving woods of Bridge Michael on the left, proceed along the margin of the lovely Loch Achray, thus advancing

“ Up the margin of the Lake,
Between the precipice and brake”—

the Trosachs, at every step, open with increasing magnificence.

On passing Loch Achray, you enter the first opening of the Trosachs, a scene which baffles all description—to be known it must be seen, and to see it properly, it must be travelled over and viewed from different points—nor will this toil appear irksome.

On entering the Trosachs, the tourist will observe, on the right hand, the lofty mountains richly clothed, to a great height, with waving woods;—he will also observe, the picturesque disposition into which nature has thrown the birches and the oaks which adorn the projecting cliffs; the elegant grouping of the trees, with their diversified figures and forms;—some aged weeping birches, in the crevices of the rocks, will attract his eye. Benvenue, towering upon the left, and Ben-an upon the right, at every step present different pictures.

When he enters the dark and narrow defile which opens at its farther extremity upon Loch Catherine, let him remark an echo produced by the concave rocks on the left, which, though too near to repeat many syllables, is very distinct and loud.

Loch Catherine.

LOCH CATHERINE.

On entering upon Loch Catherine, the tourist will be struck with the magnificence of those masses in which Benvenue, on the left hand, appears to tumble in upon view, as nothing can be more sublime. The lake, on the first appearance, gives little promise of that majestic width it soon assumes, being, as Mr Scott has well described it,

“ A narrow inlet, still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim
As served the wild duck's brood to swim.”

The road passes along the side of the lake, cut out with immense labour, in a solid rock which overhangs a frightful abyss. Mr Farrington, who was employed, some years ago, in taking views for the Boydells of London, remarked, that the picture resembled the views which are given of the scenery of New South Wales.

Advancing by this road, along the lake, the view of it is lost for a few minutes, but it soon returns with increasing grandeur, presenting Benvenue on the left, coming to a pebbly beach, opposite to the island, where Fair Ellen, shooting, in her little skiff, to the bay

“ That round the promontory, steep,
Led its deep line in graceful sweep,”

and had her first interview with the Knight of Snowdon.

About a mile below the farm house of Brenchoil, where the rock projects its bluff head over the broadest part of the lake, a grand prospect of the scenery can be had: the view to the south is truly magnificent. Here, more than six miles of water in length, by two in breadth, are

Loch Catherine—Bennan.

under the eye, the remaining four miles to which the lake extends, being lost in a turn amongst the mountains on the right.—The lofty mountain of Arrochar terminates the prospect on the west.

The tourist having now arrived at the utmost verge of the Trosachs, he may go by water from the opening of Loch Catherine to the opposite side—We shall stop here for a few remarks. Loch Catherine, and the river which flows from it into Loch Achray, and Achray itself, and the river which it sends into Loch Vennachar, form the boundary between the parishes of Aberfoyle on the south, and Callander upon the north, the southern division being the property of the Duke of Montrose, and the northern, of the Honourable Mr Burrell Drummond, the Earl of Moray, and Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.

The most conspicuous object in this part is Ben-an, or Binnan, on the Perth estate, and Ben-verue, on that of the Duke of Montrose, which give the scenery the highest interest in these parts.

Ben is a term applied to the first order of mountains in the highlands; Benn-an, however, although not in the first rank of Bens, may be estimated at 1800 feet in height, towering above the precipices of the Trosachs. Near the top it is perfectly pyramidal. Its conical summit seems to render it liable to the attraction of lightning. Some years ago, a rock on the summit of Binnan was torn up by the lightning in furrows of a zig-zag direction, to the depth of several inches. In autumn 1811, during a heavy rain, an avalanche, torn from its southern side, and near its summit, carried down an immense mass of stones and earth, with a noise like thunder;—the path of its current may be easily traced on the road.

Ben-venue.

Ben-venue, another Ben, towering to a height of 2800 feet, forming one of the most picturesque mountains in Britain. On the north, besides the immense masses of rock, which appear to have been, by some convulsion of nature, torn from the summit, the whole slope is covered, for two thirds upwards, with alders, birches, and mountain ashes of ancient growth, and sprinkled over the surface with grace and beauty unattainable by the hand of art.

The first prospect of the Loch, and for a considerable way along the lake, Ben-venue, stretching northward in abrupt masses towards the shore, presents a sloping ridge elegantly feathered with birches, in a style that no prose description can represent.—The author of the *Lady of the Lake* may be said to have overcome this deficiency.

“ High on the south, huge Ben-venue
Down to the lake his masses threw,
Craigs, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
The fragments of an earlier world ;
A wildering forest feather’d o’er
His ruined sides and summit hoar ;
While on the north, through middle air,
Ben-an heaved high his forehead bare.”

Ben-venue is a mountain held in deep veneration by the superstitious highlander. He believes there are, in a cave or recess, situated near the base of the mountain which overhangs the loch, supernaturals, which he calls *Urisks*, who can be induced, by attention, to perform the drudgery of the farm ; and he believes that many highland families use them as servants of all work, they neither requiring rest nor sleep, performing their labours without intermission.

Ben-venue.

The tourist may ascend through a chasm on the southern side, to about 800 feet above the level of the lake, when he will have on the south Bealach-nambo, or the Pass of Cattle—a magnificent glade overhung with birches, the whole composing the most sublime piece of scenery that imagination can conceive.

This pass seems an immense gap, formed by the northern shoulder of Ben-venue torn from the body of the mountain, by some violent convulsion of nature. In these inaccessible cliffs, a black-eagle had her eyrie, committing much havoc among lambs and sheep in the early spring, until some years ago, she was expelled by a person let down by ropes from a height of 40 feet. While in this perilous situation, and plundering the nest, the old eagle returned, and was shot by a person keeping watch.—Since that period, the species have not haunted this mountainous region.

After having attentively surveyed this wonderful scenery, let the stranger then tack about, and, steering along the north-eastern shore of Ellen's island, his eye will be delighted with the boldness of the bank, thickly wooded with oaks, mountain ashes and aged aspens. On the northern promontory of the isle may be traced

“The clambering unsuspected road,
That winded through the tangled screen.”

On quitting the island he may either direct his course to the silver stream, near which Fitz-James

“Stood concealed amid the brake,
To view the Lady of the Lake :”

Or he may be conveyed by water to the spot from whence he started. Should he return to the Trosachs towards the east, he will meet with some views of a high cast, but not equal to what have been described.

STIRLING,

TO

DUNBLANE, CRIEFF, COMBIE, &c.

THE great road leading to the north of Scotland by Stirling, passes Dunblane. This road is pleasant and picturesque as soon as it joins the water of Allan.

Dunblane is rather remarkable for what it has been, than what it is now.

The cathedral was founded by David I. in 1142, and situated on an eminence, as the name imports: what now remains is used as the parochial church. At the west end are 82 prebends stalls, and on the north of the entrance to the cathedral, are the seats of the Bishop and Dean, both of oak, and handsomely carved. The length is 216 feet, the breadth 76, the height of the walls 50. The height of the spire is 128 feet, two stories of which were built by Bishop Leighton.

Dunblane.

Some years ago, the noblemen and gentlemen in this neighbourhood exerted themselves to arrest the rapid decay of this venerable building. The money raised by them for this purpose, with L.100 from the Exchequer, amounted to L.500, which sum being most judiciously applied, will be the means of saving this venerable pile from decay for many years.

Dr Robert Leighton, first ordained Bishop of Dunblane, and afterwards promoted to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, endowed a valuable library here, as also a house for holding the books, with funds to pay the necessary expenses, and make additions from time to time.

The Bishop's palace stands in the centre of the town, still retaining some of its ancient decorations, although now debased into hay-lofts, warehouses, and whisky-shops—

“Imperial Caesar, dead, and turned to clay,
May stop a hole to keep the wind away.”

When standing on the bridge of Dunblane, looking down the river, a fine wooded scene is seen, and the banks dipping towards the water, forms a picturesque landscape. The river is an interesting object, holding its way to the Forth, sometimes chaffing with the opposing rocks, pleases the eye and the ear. This place receives an accession of sprightliness in the summer months, from the resort of genteel company, enjoying the scenery, and drinking water from a spring said to have medicinal qualities. At the lower end of the town, is an artificial walk, shaded by a close-set row of luxuriant beeches, which stretches along the banks of the river that flows underneath.

Grampians.

Near the farther extremity of this walk will be seen, in the Lawn of Kippenross, a plane or sycamore tree, supposed to be the largest of its kind in Scotland. The circumference at the ground is 27 feet, the branches stretching over a circle of 100 feet in diameter; when in foliage it makes a pleasing and solemn impression upon the spectator, when shaded underneath.

Holding on the journey to Crieff, the road passes over some rather bare country. At a place called Ardoch, near Greenloaning, is to be seen the most entire and beautiful remains of a Roman Camp to be found in Scotland. This encampment is supposed to have been constructed by Agricola in his fourth campaign in Britain. It is 1060 in length, 900 in breadth, and would contain 26,000 men, according to the ordinary distribution of the Roman soldiers in their encampments. Several monuments have been found here, which verifies the fact of its having been a Roman camp.

The Grampians begin here to make an appearance. These mountains run through the middle of Scotland, from Aberdeenshire in the east, to Argyleshire in the west, and generally present a bold and imposing front. The Romans, when they had driven the natives thus far, considered them pushed beyond the habitable world, and retreated behind their fortified wall, running between the Friths of Clyde and Forth. The Caledonians, however, bore with impatience their thralldom, and, on every occasion that promised success, sallied out of their mountainous fastnesses with recruited strength, bearing in mind their former chastisements. The account of one of the battles, from the pen of Tacitus, is the best illustration that can be produced of these sanguinary conflicts, which took its rise from the following circumstance:—

Grampians.

The natives, in one of these excursions, falling on the ninth legion in the night, committed great slaughter, and to revenge this insult, the wise and prudent Agricola, who commanded the Roman legions, having no desire to carry his arms farther than to repel these repeated attacks, at length drew out his legions and marched through the country, keeping the Highlands on his left, as far as the Murray Frith, ordering his fleet, which had sailed round the eastern coast of England to the Forth, to attend his movements. On the approach of the Roman legions, the Britons, under Galgacus, prepared to meet them, taking up a position in front of one of the passes of the Grampians, and waited the charge of the enemy, with a firm and determined resolution, that his followers, as well as himself, should die on the ground on which they stood, rather than allow his vallies to become the property of his enemies, for, in his idea, life, without liberty, is not worth the preserving.

A battle ensued—the particulars we have from the pen of Tacitus, and the result was fatal to the Britons. They fought gallantly for a whole day, attacking the Romans in large divisions with dreadful shouts, having their bodies painted and smeared with different colours, to give themselves a warlike appearance.—As might be expected, the Romans were victorious, having the advantage of military glory and disciplined valour, opposed to men who had nothing but their native bravery and the love of their country to meet the matured movements of the conquerors of the world, so, at the end of the day, 10,000 Britons lay dead on the field.

Grampians—Muthil.

The next morning the Romans had a full view of the melancholy scene—the field was now silent and solitary ; heaps of dead were lying round, but not a single body of the enemy appeared, either in the plain or in possession of any post, while the country at a distance, was seen from the heights involved in smoke, as if it had been ravaged by an enemy—the cause was soon discovered : The Britons flying from the field, had, themselves, with barbarous fury, set fire to their own houses and villages, and many of them had even put to death their wives and children. So innate a love of liberty burned within them, that when that was lost, all was lost with them.

The result of this battle is thus described by Tacitus in the life of Agricola :—

“ The Britons, in troops, consisting of men and women,
 “ fled every where with lamentable cries ; dragging away
 “ the wounded, and calling on those who had escaped.
 “ Their houses were deserted ; and by themselves often
 “ set on fire. Hiding places were sought out ; and im-
 “ mediately forsaken. Plans of defence were debated, and
 “ hopes for a moment entertained. Then perhaps the sight
 “ of their wives and children would drive them to despair.
 “ Rage and frantic wildness would succeed ; and it was
 “ affirmed that many of them put their families to the
 “ sword, declaring they did it in mere pity.”

The next place on this road worthy of notice, is Muthil, in the neighbourhood of which is Drummond Castle, the seat of the Honourable Burrell Drummond. This was the family residence of the Earls of Perth, and wardens of Strathern. The grounds are well worth seeing, and access may be had by applying at the gates ; the road from

Muthil to Crieff is almost a continued vista of three miles, and Crieff is a neat clean town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Earn, which in a manner washes its walls.

Perhaps there is no place in the British empire that surpasses the view from Crieff. The hills rising into the form of an amphitheatre to the north-west, the grounds finely wooded about Drummond Castle to the south-west, the beautiful shelving of the country when forming the bed of the Earn, affords the spectator a prospect of the principal beauties of nature :—mountains towering to the clouds, the care of man coming to maturity in the plantations surrounding the castle, once the residence of a warlike chief, the rich fields of grain spread over the lands in the vale of Earn, foreboding plenty to a cultivated and happy people.

Having conducted the tourist to Crieff, we shall continue this line of road as far as Lochearn. On leaving Crieff, the road goes north-west, and affords in front a fine view of the serpentine Earn, and numbers of hills tufted with trees, and backed with immense rugged mountains.

Pass by Auchtertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. situated on a hill, sprinkled over with good oaks, and commanding a most extensive view. The Loch Monievard lies beneath, and a church of the same name at a small distance. Pass by Lauers, a seat pleasantly situated amidst woods; continuing onwards, go through the village of Comrie, near which are four great stones, erect, and placed so as to form a square, supposed to be the portal of a Druidical place of worship, long since destroyed. About two miles from Comrie, in the very embouchure of the Highlands, stands Dunira, the romantic

Dunira—Loch Earn.

seat of Lord Viscount Melville. Nature and art have happily combined in the embellishment of Dunira. Nature has given lofty mountains, precipitous rocks, waving woods, a beautiful river, and all that taste and genius could suggest is added—an elegant house and garden, an extensive lawn in the very bosom of mountains and rugged rocks, surprises the eye by its extent, and contribute to render this one of the most interesting places in the Highlands of Scotland. After this, the valley begins to grow narrow, and intersected by small hills, mostly clothed with woods, occasioning a change of scene, within the distance of half a mile, agreeable and refreshing to the tourist ;—new vallies succeed, or little plains beyond plains, watered by the Earn, here limpid and rapid, frequently to be crossed on genuine Alpine bridges, supported by rude bodies of trees ; over them, others covered with boughs, well gravelled over. The higher we advance, the more picturesque the scenes become ; the little hills that before intersected the vales, now change into great insulated rocks—some naked, others clothed with trees—frequently the road winds through groves of small oaks, or by the river side, with continued views of the vast rugged Grampians, soaring far above this romantic prospect.

At once, in the midst of this romantic scene, you arrive in sight of Loch Earn, a fine extent of water, about eight miles long, and one broad, filling the whole vale ; the vast and rugged mountains, whose wooded bases bound the margin, very rarely give an opportunity of cultivation. A fine road through woods impends over one side, and is a ride of uncommon beauty. This lake is the termination of Strathearn towards the north-west, and gives name to the river and the valley.

Loch Earn.

At the west end of the lake, a road goes by the right to Tyndrum, another turns to the left, going to Callander by Loch Lubnaig, besides one to Loch Voil and Braes of Balquhadder.

Having finished the present route from Stirling, we now request the traveller's attention to the excursions from Perth.

P E R T H,

TO

DUNKELD, BLAIR-JN-ATHOL, INVERNESS, LOCH-TAY,
THE FALLS OF THE TAY, AND OF THE TUMMEL,
TILT, BRUIR, THROUGH BADENOCH TO INVER-
NESS, LOCH-TAY, &c.

WE have mentioned before, that our business was with the country, and not crowded cities ; following up this plan, we shall notice only some remarkable places in the neighbourhood of Perth, before setting out for the Highlands.

The vicinity of Perth affords some capital prospects. On the Edinburgh road, from the hill of Moncrieff, Pen-
nant says, " The prospect from thence is the glory of Scotland, and well merits the *eulogia* given it for the richness and variety of its views. On the south and west appear Strathearn, embellished with the seats of Lord Kinnoull, Lord Rollo, and several other gentlemen. The Carse, or rich plain of Gowrie, Stormont Hills, and the Hill of Kinnoull, whose vast cliff is remarkable for its beautiful pebbles ;" and goes on to say, " the meanders

Kinfauns Castle.

of the Earn, which winds more than any river he ever saw, are most enlivening additions to the scene : the last turn it takes, forms a fine peninsula, prettily planted ; and just beyond it, joins the Tay, whose estuary lies full in view, the sea closing the prospect on this side. On the north, is seen the town of Perth, with a view of part of its magnificent bridge ; which, with the fine woods, called Perth Parks,—the vast plain of Strath-Tay,—the windings of that noble river—its islands, and the grand boundary formed by the distant Highlands, finish this matchless scene.”

Tradition says, when the Roman soldiers came within sight of the Tay, they could not refrain bursting into an exclamation, “ *Behold the Tiber !* ”

About two miles below Perth, stands Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Gray, commanding a fine prospect of the Hill of Moncrieff, and the vale of the Tay, as far as its junction with the sea. The noble owner has, with much discrimination and cultivated taste, made an excellent collection of paintings, rare in their singular excellencies, but still rarer in their concentration in a place so distinguished by its surrounding objects.

The noble proprietor, we are informed, permits strangers to inspect his collection of pictures ; and, when at home, with the most condescending politeness, informs the visitants of the peculiar marks of distinction that give character and value to the works of different artists, whose labours adorn this beautiful mansion.

It may be added, with feelings of exultation, that the present Lord Gray is a noble example of a proprietor living at his own residence for the greater part of the year, diffusing politeness, cheerfulness, and wealth through the immediate

Kinfauns Castle—Palace of Scone.

neighbourhood of his extensive property—Lady Gray coming to Perth of a Sunday, with her elegant liveries, to attend divine service, is perhaps as exhilarating a scene as can possibly meet the eye of a Scotsman.

The palace of Scone, or Scone, next demands our notice, about two or three miles above Perth, on the east bank of the river. Here was once an abbey of great antiquity, which was burnt by the reforming zealots of Dundee. At this place was kept the celebrated stone chair, the palladium of Scotland, now stationed in Westminster-Abbey, in which the Kings of Scotland were crowned; Charles II. before the battle of Worcester, was crowned here;—the Pretenders of 1715 and 1745 visited Scone, as a place famous in the history of their ancestors.

The neighbourhood of Perth has, besides these, many other places worthy of notice, but our limits will not allow a description.

TO DUNKEED.

The road leaves Perth to the west, keeping the Tay on the right, passing through a well cultivated country for a few miles; then succeeds a black heath, after which, the road goes through a beautiful plantation of pines, and then descends with an easy slope; the plain beneath suddenly contracts itself into a narrow glen, when the prospect in front strongly marks the entrance into the Highlands.

On the left is Birnam Wood, and at a greater distance, a high ridge of hills, where there still remains some ruins of a castle said to be that of Macbeth.

Dunkeld.

The pass into the Highlands is awfully magnificent :— high, craggy, and often naked mountains, present themselves to view, approach very near to each other, and, in many parts, are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the Tay, that rolls with great rapidity beneath.

After some advance in this hollow, a knoll, covered with pines, appears full in view ; and soon after, the town of Dunkeld, seated under, and environed by craggs, partly naked, and partly wooded, with summits of vast height. This may be called the grand gate-way of the Highlands of Scotland, and the most remarkable of all the passes for historical events.

A bridge has, within these few years, been built over the Tay, leading to Dunkeld, which was formerly both an Archiepiscopal see, and an abbey.

This favoured spot consists of a large circular valley, the diameter of which is, in some parts, a mile, in others, two or three. Its surface is various, and some of the rising grounds within the valley itself, would even be esteemed lofty, if it were not for the grand screen of mountains which circles the whole. At the base of these, towards the south, runs the Tay, in this place broad, deep, and silent. The whole valley is interspersed with wood, both on the banks of the river, and in the internal parts.

The remains of the abbey, shrouded in wood, stand on the edge of the lawn. These ruins consist of the nave of the great church, the two aisles and the tower. The architecture is a mixture of Gothic and Saxon, and elegant of its kind.

Part of the old cathedral is now the parish church, and is beautiful, but kept rather slovenly ; near it, will be

Dunkeld.

seen a square room, the burying-place of the Dukes of Athol, adorned with a tablet, containing the arms of all their connections. Besides the church, nothing of the abbey remains ; this is owing to the piety of the zealots, in the time of the Reformation, who, following the advice of their enthusiastic leader, destroyed the habitations of the monks, exclaiming, " Down with the nests, and the rooks will fly away !" Very near the Abbey, is the mansion of the Duke of Athol, without any of that magnificence generally seen in a ducal residence. It appears formerly to have been a sort of town-house of the family of Athol, who used to come down from Blair to spend the winter at Dunkeld ; probably some of the Dukes might think they were adding something to their favour with the clergy, to take up a residence so near their holy mansion, or some Duchess might desire her habitation near a place, in these days, deemed so holy and sacred.

Round one of the rocky mountains which screen the valley of Dunkeld, the Duke has carried walks, and planted both that mountain and some others ;—many thousands of young pines are struggling for existence among the crevices of the rocks, and many thousands more, which have gotten hold of the soil, are flourishing greatly ; for the situation seems wonderfully agreeable to them—but on so broad and lofty a base, the whole has the appearance of underwood, and it will require near a century before these woods, thriving as they are, will be so grown as to break the lines of the mountains, and give a proper degree of sylvan richness to the scene.

Opposite to this mountain, and making a part of the same circular screen, stands the hill of Birnam, so cele-

Dunkeld.

brated in dramatic story, and now totally divested of wood. Shakespeare, however, is right in making it once a woody scene, which it certainly was. Of Dunsinane no vestiges remain, except a double ditch; the situation appears to have been very strong.

The tourist will have to cross the Tay again, to see the Hermitage, situated on the Bran, the channel of which is rugged, and the water, in its passage, is one continued scene of turbulence and violence, until it joins the Tay. Two rocky cheeks of this river, almost uniting, compress the stream into a narrow compass, and the channel, which descends abruptly, taking a sudden turn, the water suffers more than common violence, through the double resistance it receives from compression and obliquity. Its efforts to disengage itself have, in course of ages, undermined, disjointed, and fractured the rock in a thousand pieces, and have filled the whole channel of the descent with fragments which oppose its course, and forms one of the most grand and beautiful cascades to be seen. At the bottom, it has worn an abyss, in which the wheeling waters suffer a new agitation, though of a different kind.

The whole scene, and its accompaniments, are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree: this waving cascade is reflected by the panes of the windows, which are composed of red and green glass; and, to those who have never seen deceptions of this kind, give a new and surprising effect; turning the water into a cataract of fire, or a cascade of liquid verdigris. About a mile and a half higher up the Bran, is another grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Brig, where Nature had almost formed a bridge of solid rock, which is now

Killicranky.

finished by art. Under this arch the river throws itself over a precipice of more than 50 feet, when confined between the cheeks of the rock that support the bridge; the prospect round is very grand, combining a scene of the richest description, when the river happens to be well flooded.

From Dunkeld to Blair Castle is about 20 miles farther north; the whole road is a continuation of picturesque scenery, and the Tay enlivens the first eight miles, keeping up a playful variety, sometimes coming close under the road, then hiding itself behind a woody precipice, and at another, turns its glassy surface round some dell, with the most pleasant serpentine windings. When the road loses the Tay, one of her tributary streams, the Tummel takes it up. The banks of this river are chiefly pastoral, but where it forms a junction with the Garry, is a most sublime scene, where the pass of Killicranky begins to open, which has, with much propriety, been called the Caledonian Thermopylæ;—this pass forms a very magnificent scene. The vallies, when approached, are beautiful. On entering the pass, the mountains on each side extend in noble irregular wings; the road takes the right, and appears to traverse the base of the mountain, although far raised above the river, foaming and dashing along through rocks, and huge fragments thrown down from the lofty precipices that tower to a great height above the passenger. Should the traveller pass through the defile soon after a considerable fall of rain, he will hear the noise of a thousand cataracts tumbling down the face of

Killicranky.

these mountains, which contribute to the fury of the impetuous stream below.

In a military light, this entrance into the Highlands has at all times been considered as a very formidable defile. In the last rebellion, a body of Hessians having been detached into these parts of Scotland, made a full pause at this strait, refusing to march farther.—It appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country. In King William's time, it was marked with the destruction of a royal army.—The only spirited attempt in his reign in favour of the jacobite cause, was made by Clavers, Lord Viscount Dundee. This chief, who was a man of honour and enterprise, collected a large body of forces, and set up the standard of the exiled Prince. With zeal he importuned all the disaffected clans to join him; but amidst the warmest professions he found only lukewarm assistance. Mortified by repeated disappointments, and chagrined at having the whole burden of the war upon himself, he was skulking about Lochbar with a few half-starved and ill-armed troops, hesitating what course to take, when he received advice, that General M'Kay, who was in quest of him, at the head of the English army, was in full march towards the pass of Killicranky. In the midst of despair a gleam of hope inspired him. He harangued his men, assured them of success, roused them to action, and fell upon M'Kay as he filed out of the straits with such judgment and well directed fury, that in seven minutes the English infantry was broken, and the horse in as many more. In the ardour of victory Dundee was mortally wounded; he was led out of the battle, under the shade of a tree, where he breathed his last, with that intrepidity which is so nobly described

Blair Castle.

The mountains take a circular form around it, and it stands on a plain, as the word Blair in the Earse language implies.

The apartments within are noble, and furnished in the first style of taste and elegance.

The flat on which the house stands, spreads about a mile in front, and beautifully diversified with wood. The plain is bounded by the Tilt, a furious stream, running within rocky and steep banks, into which fall two cascades, one of them called the York cascade, after an Archbishop Drummond, much admired for its broken stages, and wooded scenery, which seems to overhang it; an elegant Chinese bridge is thrown over it, from which is an excellent view of the fall. The ground on the other side of the house is bounded by the mountains, which approach near the house; between these mountains are glens or dells covered with wood, one of which has a sounding and furious stream, presenting a piece of beautiful natural scenery, with a pleasant walk of about two miles in length around it.

The space between the hills and the house are embellished with much taste; some fine firs of the spruce kind, have a most picturesque effect.

At Blair Castle, the Dukes of Athol, in time of danger, assembled their clans; here he fed them, when mustered, around him, and kept their courage alive from the produce of his extensive pastures, and vast range of forest, full of cattle and game. The Duke of Athol's estate is very extensive, and the country populous; while vassalage existed, the chieftain could raise 2000 or 3000 fighting men, and leave sufficient at home to take care of the ground.

The forests, or rather chases, (for they are quite naked)

Blair Castle.

are very extensive, and feed vast numbers of stags, which range, at certain times of the year, in herds of about 500. The hunting of these animals was formerly after the manner of an eastern monarch. Thousands of vassals surrounded a great tract of country, and drove the deer to the spot where the chieftains were stationed, who shot them at their leisure. The magnificent hunt, made by an Earl of Athol, near this place, for the amusement of James V. and the Queen Mother, is too remarkable to be omitted; the relation is therefore given, as described by Sir David of the Mount, who, in all probability assisted*. The

* "The Earl of Authol, hearing of the King's coming, made great provision for him, in all things pertaining to a Prince; that he was as well served and eased, with all things necessary to his estate, as he had been in his own place of Edinburgh. For I hard say, this noble Earl gart make a curious place to the King, to his mother, and to the imbassader, where they were so honourably eased and lodged as they had been in England, France, Italy, or Spain. Concerning the time and equivalent for their hunting and pastime, which was buildd in the midst of a fair meadow, a fair place of green timber, wind with birks, that were green, both under and above, which was fashioned in four quarters, and in every quarter and nuik thereof, a great round, as it had been a block-house, which was lofted and jested the space of three house height, the floors laid with green sca-rets, spreata, medwarts, and flours, that no man knew where in zeid but as he had been in a garden. Grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, patridge, plover, duck, drake, brussel, coack and pawns, black-cock and muir-foul, cappercaillis; and also stanks that were round about the place, were full of all delicate fishes, as salmons, truits, pearches, pikes, eels, and all other delicate fishes that could be gotten in fresh waters, and ready for the banket; syne were there proper stewarts, cunning baxters, excellent cooks, and potingers with confections and drugs for their deserts; and the halls and chambers were prepared with costly bedding, vessel, and napery accord-

Bruir.

beautiful, but unfortunate daughter of James V. Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots, when on her return from her northern journey, spent some time here hunting. What a sight! a beautiful and accomplished young Princess, in the heyday of life and expectation, traversing these wilds after the roebuck and red deer—but, alas! what a lamentable end! In one day were killed 360 deer, three wolves, and some roes.

About three miles and a half beyond Blair is the village of Bruir, which takes its title from the turbulent stream of the same name, that rolls along its rocky bed under a bridge. The Duke of Athol, with his usual attention to the safety and entertainment of travellers, caused a foot-path to be made along the bank of the chasm, where may

ing for the King, so that he wanted none of his orders more than he had been at home in his own place. The King remained in this wilderness at the hunting the space of three days and three nights, and his company, as I have shown. I heard men say, it cost the Earl of Athol, every day in expense, a thousand pounds. Further, there were two great rounds on ilk side of the gate, and a great portcullis of tree, falling down with the manner of a barrace, with a draw-bridge and a great stank of water, of sixteen foot deep, and thirty foot of breadth. And also, this place within, was hung with fine tapestry and arras of silk, and lighted with fine glass windows in all airth: That this place was plesingly decored with all necessarys pertaining to a Prince, as it had been his own place royal, at home: Farther, this Earl gart mad such provisions for the King and his mother, and the ambassador, that they had all manner of meats, drinks, and delicacies that were to be gotten at that time in all Scotland, either in burgh or land; that is to say, all kinds of drink, as ale, beer, wine, both white and claret, *malvery*, *muschadle*, *hippocras*, *acquavite*: Further, there was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread, and ginger-bread, with fleches, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, vension, goose," &c.

Bruir—Dalmacardoch.

be seen, in a very short time, with the greatest safety, several very fine cascades—one, over which a bridge is thrown, forms a very picturesque object, and named the Lower Fall of Bruir.

The water is confined here within the cheeks of the rocks, and rushes from under the bridge through a natural arch, into a dark black pool, as if taking breath before it rushes down to the Garry.

Continuing along the same path, soon comes another rustic bridge and a noble cascade, consisting of three falls, one immediately above another, making, united, a fall of no less than 200 feet—this is called the Upper Fall of Bruir. When viewing this object from the bridge, it is one of the finest prospects in nature. The water shooting headlong down 200 feet, sends up a spray that fills the whole chasm as if with smoke, producing the finest rainbows, when the sun shines.

When the poet, Burns, visited these falls, he wrote a beautiful poetical petition from Bruir Water to the Duke of Athol, praying him to ornament its banks with wood and shade. The noble proprietor has been pleased to grant the prayer of the petition, and has ornamented the banks with plantation that will soon afford shade and decoration.

The next stage from Blair is Dalmacardoch, 10 miles. The first five is refreshed by wood, and streams falling down the mountain defiles; the remaining part of the stage is a continued winding between lumpy hills, covered with brown heath. From Dalmacardoch to Dalwhinnie, another stage of 13 miles; a continued road winding round the base of mountains, with little variety. About the 7th mile stone on the stage, there is a lake half filled up,

Pitmain — Aviemore.

into which two rivers empty themselves ; the part filled up is covered with beautiful green sward, through which the river meanders in fine serpentine windings.

The next stage is Pitmain, another distance of 13 miles, through a bleak and dreary district. Within two miles of Pitmain, the traveller crosses the rapid Spey. A river is always an interesting object ; and as it accompanies the road for some miles, it tends to lessen the effect of the heathy mountains, providing there has been lately a fall of rain. Within two miles of Pitmain there is a curious cave, or hiding place, of 60 feet long, nine broad and seven high, well worth seeing, supposed to have been the abode of robbers.

Aviemore, at a distance of 15 miles. The road continues, for the most part, to be guided by the Spey, through the valley of Badenoch, called the country of the M'Phersons. After leaving Pitmain, at the distance of eight miles, is Loch Alvie, one of the réservoirs of the Spey, which produces fine trout, weighing from one pound to sometimes four or five. At no great distance from the lake, is the burial-place of the Chief of the M'Phersons ; and about a mile distant is Belville, belonging to James M'Pherson, Esq. son of the translator of Ossian's Poems, beautifully situated on the banks of the rapid Spey, where the river runs for several miles through the middle of a fertile flat valley, indicating, that formerly the Spey had been stopt up by some bank, which her impetuosity had carried away, and formed another Highland loch, perhaps Lake Badenoch.

Aviemore is situated in a narrow valley or strath, called Strath Spey, from its being intersected by the river Spey.

Freeburn.

From the window of this inn, will be seen, at a considerable distance, the mountain of Cairngorm, or the Blue Mountain, one of the highest of the Grampians, its summit being 4050 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is celebrated for its beautiful rock crystals of various tints, which are much esteemed by the lapidaries; many of them have the lustre of fine gems, and bring very high prices, known by the name of Cairngorms.

The next stage is Freeburn, taking its name from a small rivulet of the name, which falls into the Findhorn at this place—hence the name of Freeburn Inn.

The greatest part of this stage is dreary; the most enlivening scenes are the mile-stones on the side of the road, informing the traveller of the distances, putting him out of the teasing necessity of enquiring at the country people, whose answers are frequently more perplexing than informing; the want of these accurate guides being felt in other stages, make them the more acceptable in this district.

The country looks rather well, exhibiting some picturesque mountains for the first three miles; then comes lumpish and heathy hills, the valleys of which are filled up with weeping birch, and occasionally forests of pine. The latter part of this stage is barren and dreary.

Freeburn to Inverness, 15 miles. On the right, at the 12th mile stone, is Loch Moy, a small lake, whose banks are beautifully wooded; in length two miles, and in breadth about three quarters. Near the middle of this lake is an island, containing about two acres, on which the remains of a house stand, which was a place of strength in turbulent times. It appears, from an inscription, to have been built in the year 1665, by Lauchlan, the 23d laird of M'Intosh.

Inverness.

This lake, and the neighbourhood, is the property of the Chief or Captain of the Clan of M'Intosh, who used to reside on the island. The Clan Chattan, or M'Intosh, is a very ancient and powerful clan, consisting, originally, of 16 tribes, each having a chieftain, all united under one leader, who appeared with his followers at the quarters of the head chieftain, when required, at his castle, surrounded by water, in Loch Moy. The remainder of this stage, until the immediate neighbourhood of Inverness, is dreary; the hills generally covered with heath—their sameness, however, occasionally relieved by patches of birch and underwood.

SITUATION OF INVERNESS.

The site of this town is on a plain, between the Moray Firth and the river Ness, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Ships of about 400 or 500 tons can anchor within a mile of the warehouses, and at spring tide, the same vessels can come up as far as the quay. The shipping is principally employed in the London and coasting trade. The fish caught in the river Ness, the skins of otters, rabbits, hares, roes, &c. are sent to London, and in return bring back groceries, haberdasheries, &c. for the use of the town and the north Highlands.

Inverness is a barge of great antiquity; the first charter was granted by Malcolm Canmore. The Highland dress prevails among the lower classes. The town serves as a marketing place for the surrounding districts; similar to the customs of thinly inhabited countries, it becomes a

Inverness.

place to which the people bring their disposable articles, and make their purchases in return. Frequent fairs are held, the principal is in August.

In this neighbourhood is a vitrified fort, which has long been the subject of investigation amongst the learned. At a few miles distance is the scene of the battle of Culloden, so fatal to the Pretender in 1746, which put an end to the wild and ambitious projects of the house of Stuart. Our limits will not permit a description of the numerous objects worth the traveller's attention here, and shall be satisfied with only requesting his attention to the great national work, the Caledonian Canal, which as it cannot well be described here, must be seen.

INVERNESS TO FORT AUGUSTUS.

The road leaves the town on the west, and continues along the banks of the river Ness for a few miles, then it passes through some fine plantations at Bonham. This is the vale of the Ness, and part of the grand valley of Scotland. The river runs slowly and majestically for about eight miles, from its leaving the Loch until it joins the sea, with only a fall of eight feet, and the Caledonian Canal now occupies some part of the former channel of the river; and this work of human industry continues, at a little distance from the river, the whole way until it reaches Loch Ness, where there is chain of natural navigation for 22 miles.

The road continues along the south bank of Loch Ness, in many places cut out of the solid rock, and the beautiful sheet of water beneath, with the hills towering

Loch Ness.

to a great height above the road, renders this perhaps one of the finest rides in the Highlands.

The precipitous heights that bound Loch Ness, indicate the great depth of the water below. The sylvan prospects that in a manner overhang the water from its edge, to some hundred feet above, ranks this amongst the finest lake scenery to be met with. The wood consists chiefly of birch, hazel, mountain-ash, and the hardy oak; in a fine summer day, when the woodland songsters are making the banks resound with their melody, and darting from side to side, as if following the reverberations of their song, the scene may be conceived, but cannot be described.

The only place where the traveller can find refreshment is at the General's Hut, built by Wade, and named after him, as a station while the roads were making, after the suppression of the rebellion in 1746.

About a mile and a-half beyond this, are the famous falls of Fyers, where the water falls 470 feet, over a precipice, forming an unbroken sheet at one place of 212 feet, rushing, with a noise like thunder, into the abyss below, whence arises a spray, filling the immense chasm, and rising to a great height above it—this is called the Lower Fall.

A little above the Lower, is the Higher Fall, which may be seen from a bridge 200 feet above the surface of the water, where the stream rushes over a rock 70 feet in height.

From these falls, the road continues through mountainous glens, until it comes to Fort Augustus, situated at the head of Loch Ness, having more the appearance of a gentleman's residence than a garrison.

Corryarrack.

The traveller may either continue along the great glen of Scotland, through which is cut the Caledonian Canal, or he may ascend the mountain Corryarrack, and join the road already described, as leading from Dunkeld to Inverness.

DUNKELD,

TO

LOCH TAY, TAYMOUTH, &c.

THE first stage is Balnagarde, distance 10 miles, to which, the tourist must cross the Tay at Inver-Ferry; the road then continues along the western bank of the river, through a beautiful and finely wooded country, although rather indifferent road. At the eighth mile stone is the junction of the Tay and the Tummel; the Tay then turns westward. About two miles farther along the banks stands Balnagarde, where good entertainment may be had. Proceeding still along the banks of the Tay, at the distance of eight miles from Balnagarde, stands the village of Aberfeldy, where some branches of muslin manufacture are carried on rather successfully by the Glasgow houses. The beautiful Scotch air, called the Birks of Aberfeldy, has its locality here.

About a mile and a half up the stream of Mo-

Falls of Moness—Taymouth.

ness, will be seen some beautiful falls, at a place called the Den of Moness; the banks are stupendously high, and fringed with trees on each side, the branches of which meet and intermingle.

Standing at the bottom of the fall, may be observed the whitened foam falling, as it were, from the sky, and rushing down from rock to rock; the water descends with a horrid roar, into a deep chasm below. Pennant says, this is an epitome of every thing that can be admired in waterfalls. Perhaps the sublimity of this scene inspired the beautiful melody of the Birks of Aberfeldy. The wood continues along the banks of the Tay for six miles, to Kenmore.

About three miles and a half from Aberfeldy, on the left, is a druidical temple of considerable magnitude; soon after passing this temple, comes the extensive pleasure grounds of Lord Breadalbane.

Taymouth lies in a vale scarce a mile broad, very fertile, bounded on each side by mountains finely planted. Those on the south side are covered with trees or corn fields far up their sides. The hills on the north are planted with pines and other trees, and vastly steep, and have an Alpine look. His Lordship's policy surrounds the house, which stands in the park, and is one of the few in which fallow deer are to be seen. The ground is in remarkable fine order, owing to his Lordship's assiduity in cleaning it from the stones with which it was once covered. A blaster was, at one time, in constant employ to blast the rocks with gun-powder, for, by reason of their size, there was no other way of removing them. The berceau walk is very magnificent, composed of great trees, making a fine Gothic arch; and probably that spe-

oies of architecture owed its origin to such vaulted shade. The walk on the bank of the Tay is 50 feet wide, and continues as far as the junction of the Tay and the Lion. The first runs on the side of the walk with great rapidity, is clear, but not colourless, for its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal, as is the case with most of the rivers in Scotland, which receive their tinge from the bogs. The Tay has here a wooden bridge 200 feet long, leading to a fine seat on the side of the opposite hill, commanding a beautiful view up and down Strath Tay. The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of Loch Tay, the discharge of the river out of it, the neat village and church of Kenmore, form a most pleasant and magnificent prospect. The view from the temple of Venus, is that of the lake, with a nearer sight of the church, and village, and the discharge of the river. The lake is about one mile broad, and 15 long, bounded on each side by lofty mountains, and makes three great bends, which adds to its beauty. Those on the south are well planted with Highland habitations, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or clanship; they are very small, mean, and without windows or chimnies, and are the disgrace of North Britain, as its lakes and rivers are its glory. Loch Tay is, in many places, 100 fathoms deep, and, within as many yards of the shore, 54.

Kenmore to Killin, 15 miles, a fine ride along the banks of the loch. This town is celebrated for being the receptacle of the bones of Fingal. The place where tradition says they were buried, is shown to travellers, but not the least monumental fragment remains.

Killin.

Killin has frequently been the rendezvous of the Highland migrators. In 1775, about 30 families convened here, consisting of about 300 people, who marched off to the sound of the bag-pipes; men, women and children, had all their proper stations assigned them, dressed in their Sunday clothes, the men armed in the highland fashion, each of them in the patriarchal style, carrying provisions for the way; these taking a long adieu of their friends and relations, who gathered around them, the music began to play, and, in the midst of a thousand good wishes, parted, never to meet again. The first day's march of this jocund crew brought them to Loch Lomond; at the head of this lake, vessels were prepared, whence they were conveyed by water for 24 miles, to the neighbourhood of Dunbarton, where they encamped until they sailed, with health and strength, to people a distant country.

Having brought the description of the Pleasure Tours to the head of Loch Tay, and completed the original plan, viz. of giving the best frequented and most esteemed routes, we shall conclude, by recommending the tourist to continue his journey as far as Tyndrum, Dalmaly, along the banks of Loch Awe, then to Inverary, or, he may go to the banks of Loch Catherine—each of these routes will be found in their proper places.

FINIS.

ERRATUM.

P. 41, line 10; *for* Glencroe, *read* Glenrora

THE ITINERARY.

The following are a few of the principal scenes visited by travellers ; a complete list of places, described in the *Pleasure Tours*, will be found in the Index, at the end of the work, arranged in Alphabetical order.

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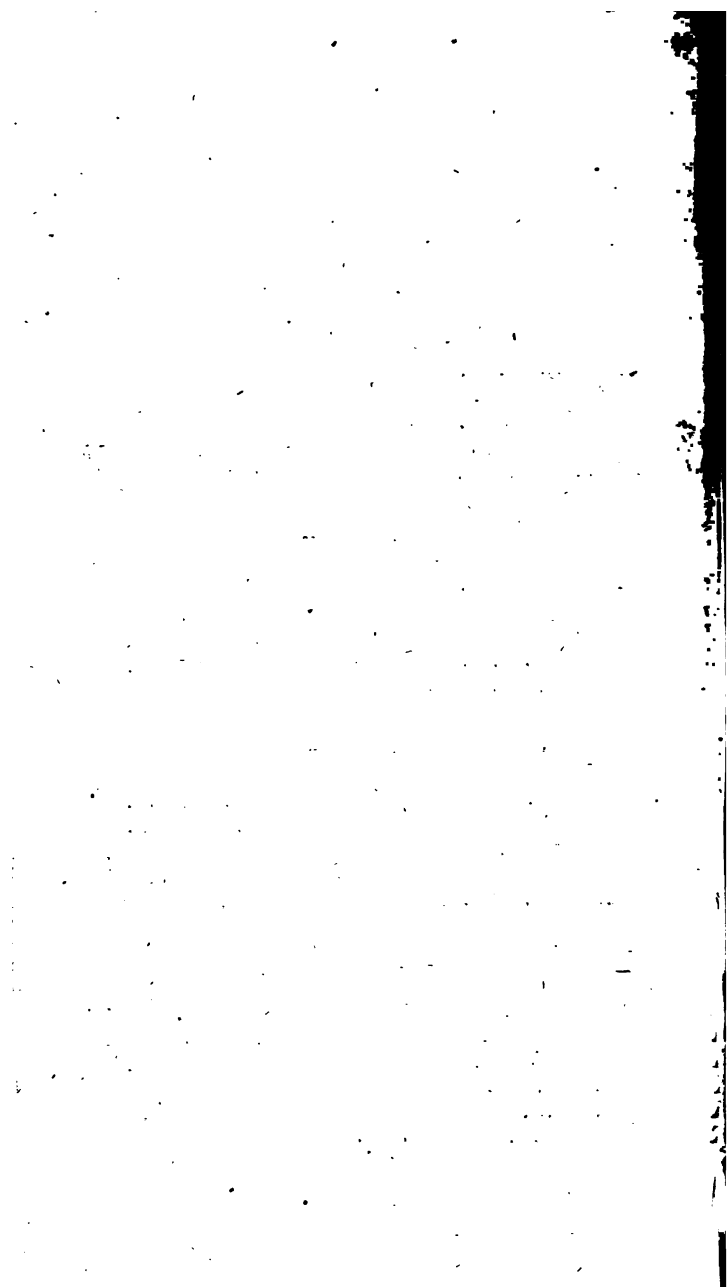
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SELLING MAP

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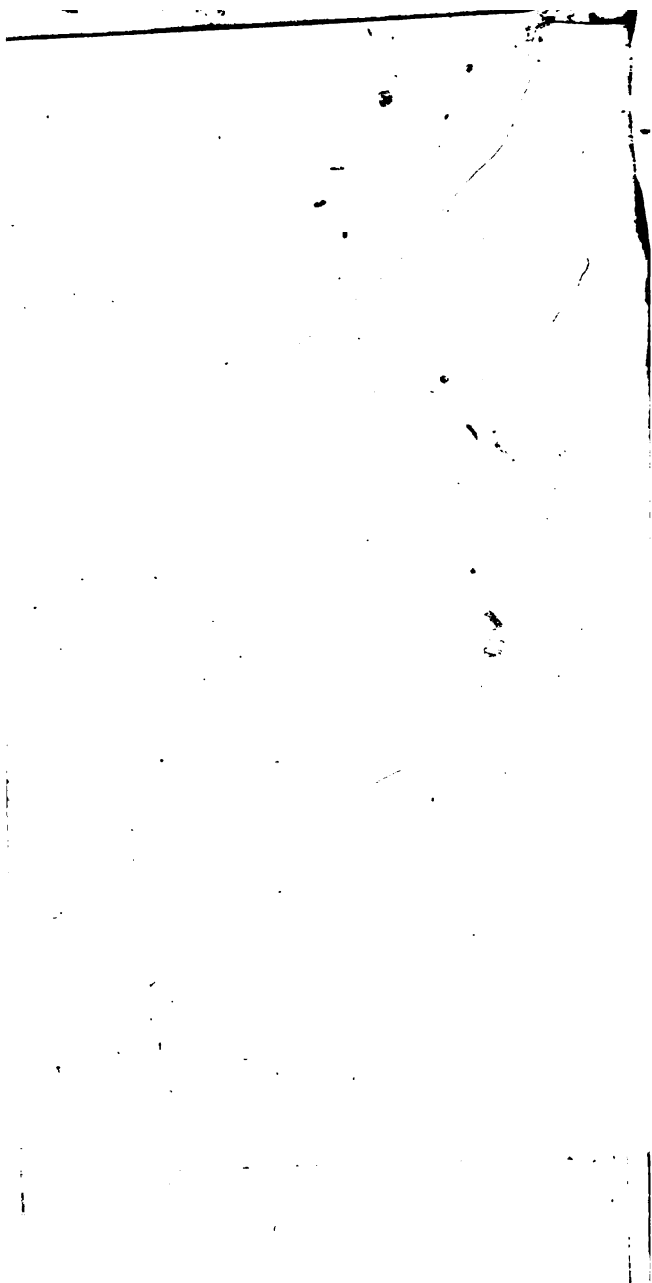
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1813.



ROADS

IN

SCOTLAND.

DIRECT ROADS FROM EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH is here considered a common centre, from which Roads issue in all directions. The great leading Roads are continued to the extremities of the kingdom.—**GLASGOW** is considered as another centre from which Roads issue. Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, and all the capitals of shires, are also reckoned centres from which Roads issue; and the descriptions of these roads correspond with the importance attached to them.

The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, &c. is described as going from Edinburgh, but the reader must trace the road backward; or, beginning at 42 miles, he must subtract as he advances from Glasgow, or read backwards. This plan must be followed, or repetition would be endless.

No. 1.—**EDINBURGH to BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, by Haddington and Dunbar.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Musselburgh -	6	To Broxmouth -	1½ 29½
Tranent -	4 10	Press Inn -	14 43
HADDINGTON -	7 17	Ayton -	4 47½
Linton -	5½ 22½	BERWICK-UPON-	
Beltonford -	3 25½	TWEED -	7½ 55
DUNBAR -	2½ 28		

(Miles.)

- This road is called the East London road ; it traverses the middle of the county of East-Lothian. Leaving Edinburgh at the foot of the Canongate, the road goes by the Water Gate ; on an eminence to the right is the handsome retreat of Parsons
- 1 Green, Mrs Mitchell ; a little beyond this on the left, stand Piershill barracks, capable of containing a regiment of horse.
 - 2 After passing Wheatfield, on the left, at the 2d milestone, the road turns to the right, where it is joined by the mail-coach road from Leith. It goes through the extended village of
 - 3 Portobello, and turning round the windings of the Forth, and passing some neat boxes built on both sides of the road, it enters Fisherrow near New-Hales house, at the 5th mile. Passing the bridge over the Esk, it goes through the town of Musselburgh ; on the height stands the kirk of Inveresk.
 - 6 At the east end of Musselburgh is Pinkie-house, Sir John Hope, Bart. ; a little above which is Carberry-hill ; both of them famed for battles disastrous to the Scottish arms ; in this neighbourhood is Wallyford, Findlay, Esq. After this the
 - 7 road winds round the links of Musselburgh, and passes the toll-bar at Ravenshaugh, the boundary of the county.
- Ascending the brae, on the right is the house of Drummorie, Findlay, Esq. which commands a full view of Prestonpans and the sea-coast ; it passes above the fields and old tower of Preston, famous for the battle of 1745, where Colonel Gardiner fell, and the King's army was repulsed. It enters the village
- 10 of Tranent, which is populous ; it then traverses the muir to
 - 13½ Gladsmuir kirk. At the 14th milestone lies Elvingston, Law, Esq. The ride is rather dreary from Tranent till it passes Gladsmuir ; here it opens upon Haddington, Amisfield, and Traprain Law, and a number of gentlemen's seats on all sides.
 - 15 Near the 15th milestone the road passes Huntingdon, Deans, on the left, and a little on, Lethem, Buchan, and Clerkington, Houston, on the right. The opening here to the hills is very
 - 16 fine ; it goes through the village of St Laurence, within one mile of Haddington ; on the left is Alderston, and just at the approach to the town are several neat boxes.
 - 17 HADDINGTON ; there are two good inns here.
- The next stage is Dunbar. Making a very abrupt turn to the left near the bottom of the principal street, the road goes past the barrack-stance, lately taken down ; and keeping a

(Miles.)

- straight line to the east, passes Amisfield, a huge fabric of redstone, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss; it goes on to the plantations of Beanston, likewise belonging to the Earl of Wemyss; the house stands on the left. Below, on the banks of the river Tyne, stands Stevenston-house, a beautiful residence of Sinclair, Bart. At the exit from Beanston plantations, the conic hill of Traprain Law full in view, below which, on the water's edge, stand the ruins of Hailes Castle. After a gradual ascent for about a mile, it gains the top of the hill of Pencraick, where a very extensive view opens of the rich fields towards Smeaton, Tynningham, Dunbar, &c. terminated by the boundless expanse of the German ocean. Having descended by a gradual slope, the road enters the village of Linton, and turning to the right, passes a bridge over the Tyne, below which is a water-fall, and deep linn, which proves fatal to the young salmon. Having passed the river, the road takes an easterly direction, leaving Smeaton and Tynningham on the left, and goes by Ninewar, Hamilton, Esq., thence to Beltonford. It passes Westbarns, where, during the last war, there were sundry encampments; and Belhaven, where there is a factory for making thread and sail-cloth, lately carried on by the active and industrious Mrs Fall. At the 26th stone, a road goes off to Broxmouth; gaining the rising ground, on the top of which there is a windmill, and the house of Winterton, it terminates at
- 28 DUNBAR. There are here two pretty good inns. From Dunbar the road goes southward; at the end of the town, on an eminence, is the kirk, a little beyond which lies the mansion-house of Lochend, Warrender, Bart. Leaving Broxmouth, Duke of Roxburgh, on the left, it recedes from the beach, and goes by Eastbarns, Sandilands; crosses Dryburnford at the 32d, and a short way past the 33d, crosses the end of Thornton Loch. On the right at the 34th, is Thriepland.
- 35 Dunglass-house, Hall, Bart. on the right, and half a mile further on, the road enters the county of Berwick. Here it becomes dreary and barren; ascending the skirts of the Lammermuir hills, the road passes over the Pease bridge. Ruins of St Helen's chapel on the left;—about the 39th is old Cambus.
- 40 The road to Coldingham goes off near the 40th, where it enters Coldingham moor, an uncultivated waste.

(Miles.)

43½ Press Inn.

- 45 At the 45th it crosses another read to Coldingham, and reaches the village of Ayton at the 48th. On the left is a neat box, the residence of Mr Fordyce. The read here crosses the
- 49 Eye, at the mouth of which is Eyemouth, a thriving sea-port town. At the 49th the road goes through another moor, now
- 51 in a rapid state of improvement; and a little beyond the 51st mile passes Marshall Meadows on the left.

55 BERWICK.

*No. 2.—Stages of the Great Mail Coach Road from
EDINBURGH to LONDON, by BERWICK, NEW-
CASTLE, YORK, &c.*

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Haddington	- 17	To Ferry Bridge	- 12 221
Dunbar	- 11 28	Doncaster	- 15 236
Press Inn	- 15½ 43½	Barnby Moor	- 14 250
BERWICK	- 11½ 55	Tuxford	- 13 263
Belford	- 15 70	Newark	- 14 277
Alnwick	- 15 85	Grantham	- 14 291
Morpeth	- 18 103	Coltersworth	- 8 299
NEWCASTLE	- 16 119	Stamford	- 14 313
Durham	- 14 133	Stilton	- 15 328
Rushieford	- 9 142	Huntingdon	- 13 341
Darlington	- 9 151	Caxton	- 9½ 350½
Northallerton	- 15 166	Royston	- 12 362½
Thirsk	- 9 175	Ware	- 16½ 379
Easingwold	- 13 188	Waltham Cross	- 9½ 388½
YORK	- 12 200	LONDON	- 12 400½
Tedcaster	- 9 209		

No. 3.—EDINBURGH to CARLISLE. *by Selkirk, Hawick, and Langtown.*

(Mail Coach Road.)

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Middleton	-	12½	To Moss-paul	-	13 60½
Bankhouse	-	8½ 21	Langholm	-	10 70½
SELKIRK	-	14½ 35½	LANGTOWN	-	11½ 81½
HAWICK	-	11½ 47½	CARLISLE	-	9 90½

(Miles.)

- 1 This road goes by St Patrick's Square, and passes through the
- 3 Grange toll-bar. It then ascends the height at Libberton kirk. A little onwards, it passes Gracemount on the right, a neat villa, and the village of Stenhouse on the left; a little on Moredun, Samuel Anderson, Esq. on the left. It goes over the height, leaving the coal village of Gilmerton on the right.
- 4 It then descends, having the house of Drum, formerly the residence of Lord Somerville, now belonging to Mrs Cathcart, on the left. Above the 5th milestone it passes Melville Castle, and soon after it reaches Newbottle, Lord Ancrum's residence.
- 6 After crossing the North Esk it ascends, and about the 8th milestone crosses the South Esk near Dalhousie Castle. Leaving the romantic banks of the Esk, it passes the village of Cockpen, and goes on to Harvieston;—the face of the country is bleak to the stage of MIDDLETON. It continues so, and
- 12 reaches the Gala Water about the 15th stone; it passes Heriot-house about the 16th. Crossing Heriot water, it passes Hal-
- 17 tree, Davidson, and following the course of the Gala, conducts
- 21 to the next stage, BANKHOUSE. Still keeping the west bank of the river, it leaves Pirn, Tait, on the left, and winding with the river through this hilly district, it passes the kirk of Stow; a little onwards it passes Torsonce-house, Pringle, a romantic residence, and Bowland-house on the left.
- 27 Enters Selkirkshire at Crosslee toll-bar; a branch goes down to Galashiels; this goes to the right westward.
- 28½ Whitebank on the right, Pringle.
- 29 A road to Peebles.
- 31 Fernalie on the left, Pringle.—Crosses the
- 32 Tweed at the bridge of Yair.
- 33½ Passes Sunderland-hall, Scott, on the left.
- 35 The road crosses the bridge of Etterick, and ascends the hill to

(Miles.)

- 36 SELKIRK. (See also road, No. 6.)
Passes Haining, Pringle.
- 37 Brownmuir on the right, Currer.
- 38½ Enters Roxburghshire, and crosses the water of Ale.—On the right is Wool, Scott.
- 41 Ashkirk, Scott; goes over a muir to
- 45 Newton.
- 46½ Wilton, Anderson, and Kirk of Wilton; about one mile to the right is Stirches, Chisholm.
- 47½ HAWICK. The road goes up the Tiviot.
- 49 Borthwick water joins Tiviot, and a little onwards Godland ruins on the left. Soon after which it crosses the Tiviot.
- 50½ Branxholm on the right, and White Chester on the left.
- 51½ Ruins of Allansmouth Castle.
- 53½ Crosses the river.—Going southward it still keeps the banks of the river.
- 56½ Passes the ruins of Catenric Chapel.
- 60 Moss-Paul Inn, and enters Dumfries-shire.
- 62 Burnfoot; a little on is Fiddleton toll-bar.
- 63 Ruins of an old chapel on the left.
- 65 A neat farm-house.—Near the
- 66 Ewes Kirk.—A little on Sorby, Mr Armstrong, beyond which a road goes off to Eakdale. This district is called Eweedale. The road keeps the banks of the water, which are romantic.
- 70 LANGHOLM.—The Castle and Lodge, Duke of Buccleugh.
- 71 It crosses the water, the banks of which are well wooded.
- 72 Broomholm on the left, Mr Maxwell, near which a road goes off to Dumfries, by Ecclefechan, on the right.
- 74½ Ruins of Hallows Tower, and of Gilnock-hall, the residence of the renowned Johny Armstrong.
- 76 Kirk of Cannobie.—A road goes off to Annan.
- 77 Near this the Liddle joins the water of Esk.
- 78 The boundary with England, called *Scots Dyke Toll*.
- 79 Passes Kirk Andrews.—On the left Netherby, Mr Graham.
- 81 A road goes on to Annan.
- 81½ LONGTOWN.
- 90½ CARLISLE.

Nos. 4. & 5. are the usual roads from Carlisle to London.

TO MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON. 7

No. 4.—CARLISLE to LONDON *by Manchester.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Penrith -	18	To Ashbourne -	15 165½
Shap -	10½ 28½	DERBY -	14½ 180½
Kendal -	15½ 43½	Loughborough	16 196½
Burton -	11 54½	Leicester -	11½ 207½
LANCASTER	11½ 66	Market Harborough	14½ 222½
Garstang -	11 77	Northampton	17 239½
Preston -	11 88	Newport Pagnel	15 254½
Chorley -	9½ 97½	Woburn -	8½ 263
Middle Hulton	12 109½	Dunstable -	9 272
MANCHESTER	10 119½	St Alban's -	12½ 284½
Stockport -	6½ 125½	Barnet -	10 294½
Macclesfield -	12 137½	LONDON -	11 305½
Leek -	13 150½		

No. 5.—CARLISLE to LONDON *by Liverpool.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Preston -	88	To Litchfield -	9½ 206½
Ormskirk -	18½ 106½	Coleshill -	15 221½
LIVERPOOL	13½ 119½	Coventry -	12½ 234
Prescot -	8½ 127½	Dunchurch	11 245
Warrington	10½ 138	Daventry -	8½ 253½
Knutsford -	11½ 149½	Towcester -	12 265½
Congleton -	14½ 164	Stony Stratford	7½ 273
Newcastle-under-		Brickhill -	9 282
Lyne -	12½ 176½	Dunstable -	10½ 292½
Stone -	8½ 185½	St Alban's -	12½ 304½
Sandon -	4 189½	Barnet -	10 314½
Wolsley Bridge	7½ 197	LONDON -	11 325½

No. 6.—EDINBURGH to SELKIRK *by another Road.*

ANOTHER branch of this road goes through the village of Laswade. It separates from the former at Powburn, at the first milestone, a little beyond the toll-bar; passes the Peebles road at the 2d stone, goes through Nellfield at the 3d, having Libberton Kirk on the right; crossing a small bridge, it rises over the high ground at the coal village of Gilmerton, near the 4th stone. Passing the kirk of Laswade on the right, and having the beautiful grounds around Melville Castle on the left, it crosses the North Esk at the village of Laswade, beyond

the 5th milestone ascending the brae, it passes Hillhead, and crosses the road to Newbottle at the 7th-stone; a little further on it reaches the romantic bridge over the South Esk, at Dalhousie Castle. Leaving Cockpen church on the right, at the 8th milestone it joins the road to Selkirk.

No. 7.—EDINBURGH to PEBBLES.

(Miles.)

- LEAVING town by Nicholson Street, this road, after going along the New Road, turns to the right, and goes through the
- 1 Grange toll-bar. It soon after strikes off at the foot of Lib-
 - 2 berton brae; after gaining the height it passes St Catherine's, a neat box, on the left; and going through the village of
 - 4 Burdiehouse, it leaves the avenue which conducts to Roslin,
 - 5 on the left, beyond the 5th stone from Edinburgh. It then crosses the two branches of the North Esk, betwixt Greenlaw on the right, and Auchindinny on the left, a little beyond the
 - 7 7th milestone. The road leading to Pennycuik strikes off at the 8th.
 - 10 HOWGATE.
- The road divides about a mile beyond Howgate; that on the left goes to Peebles, the other to Moffat. The branch to Peebles, keeping the banks of the water, passes Darnhall on the right,
- 17 and Eddleston Kirk on the left, near the 17th milestone.
 - 18½ Windylaws on the left.
 - 19½ Kidston mill on the right.
 - 21½ PEBBLES,—Hay's lodge to the right.

No. 8.—EDINBURGH to GALASHIELS, MELROSE, and JEDBURGH.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Middleton	- 12½	To Melrose	- 5 35
Bankhouse	- 8½ 21	Jedburgh	- 11½ 46½
Galashiels	- 9 30		

(Miles.)

- 21 Bankhouse, (See No. 3.) House of Pirn on the left.
- 24 Stagehall on the right, and Kirk of Stow on left. The road goes down Gala water.
- 26½ Torsonce house.
- 26½ Bowland house.
- 27 Enters Selkirkshire; a road goes off to Selkirk at toll-bar, this goes eastward.
- 28 Torwoodlee on right.

(Miles.)

- 30 Stands the village of GALASHIELS. After crossing Gala water, the road enters the county of Roxburgh.
- 32 Cross Allan water.
- 33 Cross the Tweed to village of Darnick.
- 35 MELROSE. After going round the foot of the Eildon hills, this road falls in with the London road at Newton, a little beyond the 37th milestone. A little onward Greenwells, with planting; on the right Elliot.
- 39 St Boswell's on left, and kirk of Lessudden.
- 40 Passes Ellieston on right, at a little distance Rutherford on left.
- 43 Ancrum house on the right, Scott, Bart. Pass over the water at Ancrum bridge, and go round the hill; Mount Tiviot on the left, road to Hawick on right.
- 44 Ascend the hill, a fine prospect opens down the Tiviot.
- 45 Pass Bonjedart.
- 46½ JEDBURGH.

No. 9.—EDINBURGH to DALKEITH, LAUDER, and KELSO.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Dalkeith	6	To LAUDER	5½ 25
Blackshields Inn	8 14	Smailholm	11 36
Channelkirk Inn	5½ 19½	KELSO	6½ 42½

(Miles.)

- Leaving town by Nicholson Street, this road goes through the
- 1 Gibbet toll-bar; on the right stands Newington, on the left is
- 2 Prestonfield, Dick, Bart. At the 2d milestone, on the right, is the house of Inch, and a little beyond it, on the left, stand the elevated ruins of Craigmillar Castle; on the right is Sunnyside, Inglis, Bart. The house of Edmonstone, Wauchope, stands on the left, a little beyond the 3d milestone. At the
- 4 4th, on the right, is the house of Drum, within its extensive pleasure grounds, having a fine exposure to the south; after crossing a neat bridge over North Esk, a little beyond the
- 6 6th, we are landed at Dalkeith. Still going southward, the road from Dalkeith descends to a narrow bridge over the South Esk; leaving Newbottle-house, and the parks, on the right, and Woodburn, Ker, on the left, it ascends a tedious uphill path, till it passes the 8th milestone, leaving a small box, *Caldhame*, on the left. At the 10th milestone, it passes Oxfordhall, and Chesterhall, Mr Clerk, on the left; here the road to Arniston goes off to the right; and a little further on, stand

(Miles.)

- the elegant mansions of Oxenford Castle, Dalrymple, Bart. and Prestonhall, Callendar, Bart.; after which it goes through
- 11 the village of Path-head at the 11th stone; near the 12th, on the right, stands Crichton-house, Pringle, and a little beyond it, on the height, Longfaugh; about half a mile beyond
- 13 the 13th stands the inn of Faladam, and near it, on the left,
- 14 the inn of *Castertonhaugh-head*; a mile beyond these is BLACKSHIELDS, also a stage on this road. After passing the kirk of Fala on the left, the road goes through two toll-bars a short
- 15 way beyond the 15th milestone, which is the boundary of the county of Mid-Lothian; the road goes over Soutra hill, and enters the county of Berwick near the 17th milestone.
- 19½ Channelkirk inn at the bottom of the hill; after this, on the right, is Oxton, and Justicehall; Airhouse on the right. The country is very uninteresting till it reaches
- 25 LAUDER; on the left, Thirlestane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.
- 26½ Blainslie, famous for oats.
- 28 About two miles further south it goes to the left, (the other branch leads to Jedburgh); gaining the height, it passes Birkhill-side, Shillinglaw, on the right, at the 29th stone. From this the country is moorish till Mellerston plantations give a relief at the 34th milestone. Here the road enters Roxburghshire, and goes through the village of Smailholm, leaving the
- 36 tower on the right; at the 36th stone, it passes Mackerston, M'Dougal, Bart. on the right, and Nenthorn on the left. About a mile to the left stands Stichel house, Pringle, Bart. and Newton-Don, Don, Bart.
- 40 It reaches the parks of Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh, and
- 42½ KELSO.

No. 10.—EDINBURGH to GREENLAW and COLDSTREAM.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Channelkirk Inn (No. 9.)	19½	Purves hall on left	1 39½
Road goes to left near		Mersington house on	
Carfrae mill -	2 21½	left -	1 40½
Whitburn Inn	4 25½	Eccles on right	1 41½
Thorndyke Tower	4 29½	Pass Belchester and	
Bassendean -	1 30½	Castlelaw on left	2 43½
Tibby's Inn -	2½ 33	Passes road to Kelso	2 45½
GREENLAW -	3½ 36½	COLDSTREAM	1½ 46
Marchmonth house on l.	2 38½		

No. 11.—COLDSTREAM to LONDON.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Cernhill	1½	To Long Framlington	8 34½
Wooler Haugh-head	14½ 16	MORPETH (No.2.)	11½ 45½
Whittingham	10½ 26½	LONDON	239½ 335½

No. 12.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES, by *Noblehouse and Moffat.*

(Mail Coach Road.)

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Howgate	10	To MOFFAT	14 48
NOBLEHOUSE	6½ 16½	Kirkmichael	14 62
Blyth Bridge	4½ 21	Amisfield	4½ 66½
Broughton	6 27	DUMFRIES	4½ 71
Crook Inn	7 34		

(Miles.)

This road goes by St Patrick's Square, and passing the toll-bar, crosses

- 1 Powburn ; a little onwards it turns to the right at the foot of
- 2 Libberton brae.
- 3 Passes St Katherine's on the left, and Burdie-house ; it goes through the village of
- 4 Straiton, and
- 5½ Passes the avenue leading to Roslin on the left.
- 7½ Crosses the North Esk, on the right Greenlaw, and Auchindinny on the left.
- 9 Pennycuik on the right, at a little distance.
- 19 Howgate Inn.
- 11 The road divides ; one branch goes to Peebles on the left ; this goes straight on, and
- 12 Enters Peebles-shire.
- 13½ Pass the house of Whim on the right.
- 14½ House of La Mancha on the right.
- 15½ Road on the right leads to Linton ; near this Magbie-hill on the right.
- 16½ Noblehouse.
- 17 Hallmyre, and house of Murrays-hall.
- 18 Romanno ; and soon after cross Lyne water.
- 19½ Cross a road from Peebles to Linton.
- 20½ Scotstown on the left.
- 21 Blyth Bridge.

(Miles.)

- 22 A road from Peebles to Carnwath crosses this at Kirkurd.
 24 It goes round Broughton heights.
 27 Broughton-house on the left, and onwards the kirk on the right, where a road goes to Biggar; soon after it crosses Biggar water.
 28 Kilbucho, Dickson, on the right.
 29½ Ruins of Drummelzier Castle on the left.
 30 Falls in with the Tweed, and soon after the road from Peebles joins. The country is now very naked to
 34 Crook Inn. Polmood on opposite bank.
 35 Bield Inn. Opposite is Tweedsmuir kirk; a very uninteresting road, over a high barren district.
 44 Enters Dumfries-shire.
 45 Road goes off to Glasgow.
 48½ MOFFAT.
 Leaving Moffat, the road crosses the Annan, having Loch-house-tower on the left; soon after it crosses the
 51½ River Evan.
 Goes through an extensive moss, passing Raehills-house, Earl of Hopetoun, on the right. Onward at St Ann's Bridge, see No. 14. a road goes off to Lochmaben; this to the right, passing Courance, and old kirk of Garrel, reaches the stage of
 62 Kirkmichael gate.
 Going southwards, it crosses the river Ae, and passes Achinflower hill. On the right it passes Glenae and Amisfield, Charteris, and Tinwald kirk on the left, before it reaches Lockerbridge, 3¼ miles from Dumfries. The road now goes through Tinwald Downs; soon after it is joined by others, and falls upon the Nith; a little onwards it reaches
 71 DUMFRIES.

No. 13.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES by *Linton*.

This road is measured from the West Port, and goes by Gillespie's Hospital, and

- 1 Merchiston, the house on the right; onwards the village of Morningside.
- 2 Craighouse on the right, and onwards the house of Braid on the left.
- 3 Comiston on the right; onwards the Collington road joins this, and one goes eastwards to Mortonhall; on the right Swanston,

(Miles.)

- at the foot of the hill. The road goes round the foot of the Pentland hills, leaving the village of Pentland on the left.
- 6 Woodhouselee on right; and a little onwards, Bush on left, Trotter.
- 7 Glencross and house of Greenlaw.
- 8 A road goes off to Newbigging. The road goes along the foot of the hills.
- 12 Toll-bar, and a road goes to Newhall on the left.
- 13½ Cross the North Esk, and enter Peebles-shire. The road passes Cairnmuir on the right, and is now bleak and uninteresting.
- 16½ LINTON stage-inn. A road goes forward to Biggar; this inclines to the left, and crosses Lyne water; and onwards, passes Spittalhaugh on the left.
- 19 A road goes off to Peebles.
- 20 A little to the left, Scotstown house.
- 21 *Blyth Bridge*.—Joins here with No. 12.

No. 14.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES by Peebles.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Howgate	-	10	To Crook Inn	-	5½ 37
Eddlestone	-	7 17	MOFFAT	-	16 55
PEEBLES	-	4½ 21½	Johnston Kirk	-	9 62
Stobo Kirk	-	6 27½	Lochmaben	-	6 68
Drumaleer Kirk	-	4 31½	DUMFRIES	-	9½ 77½

No. 15.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES, by Lochmaben,
74½ miles.

(Miles.)

- 53 This road is the same with No. 12. till it reaches St Ann's bridge, where it goes to the left.
- 59 It passes Johnston kirk on the left, a little beyond which is Dinwoodie, on the opposite bank.
- 61 It crosses the Annan at Hangingshaw, and passes Jardin-hall, and the ruins of Spalding's tower; goes through a moor for about 2 miles, when it crosses a road leading to Kirkmichael on the right, and to Lockerby on the left.
- 63½ Cross the Cannel river.
- 65 LOCHMABEN, 15½ miles from Moffat.
on the left.
- 67½ A road goes off to Torthorwald. It then goes through the woods of Tinwald, and village, and at
- 73 Lockerbridge, the other road joins this as above.
- 74½ DUMFRIES.

No. 16.--EDINBURGH to CASTLE DOUGLAS and KIRKCUDBRIGHT. (New Road.)

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Dumfries	71	To CASTLE DOUGLAS	6 89
Crocketford	9½ 80½	Carlingwark	½ 89½
Auchinreoch Mill	2½ 83	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	9½ 99

No. 17.--EDINBURGH to BIGGAR, LEADHILLS, NEW GALLOWAY, CASTLE DOUGLAS, and KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Bridgehouse Inn	16	To Monyhive	5 66½
BIGGAR	11½ 27½	NEW GALLOWAY	13½ 80
LEADHILLS	19 46	Castle Douglas Inn	13 93
Penpont	15 61	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	7 100

No. 18.--EDINBURGH to WIGTON and WHITHORN.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Monyhive, (No. 16.)	66½	To Newton-Stewart	11 97½
Balmacellan	12 78½	WIGTON	7 104½
New Galloway	1½ 80	WHITHORN	11 115½
Clatteringshaws	6½ 86½		

No. 19.--EDINBURGH to AYR and PORTPATRICK, by Carnwath, Maybole, Girvan, and Stranraer.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Currie Kirk	5½	To MAYBOLE	8½ 85½
Crosswoodhill	11½ 17	Kirk Oswald	4½ 89½
CARNWATH	8 25	GIRVAN	7½ 97½
Carstairs	3 28	Ballantrae	12½ 110
Douglas Mill	10½ 38½	Lochryan	8½ 118½
Muirkirk	12½ 51	STRANRAER	8 126½
Cumnock	10½ 61½	PORTPATRICK	6½ 133
AYR	15½ 76½		

(Miles.)

This road diverges from the south road to Glasgow at the

- 1 Merchiston toll-bar.
- 3 Crosses the Water of Leith at the populous village of Slateford.
- 4 Hailes House.

(Miles.)

- 5 Romantic mansion of Woodhall ; from thence it goes through the village of Currie.
- 6 Passing the ruins of Lennox Castle on the left, and two paper-mills, it reaches
- 7 Ravelrig House.
- 8 Bankhead.
- 11 Little Vantage.
- 13 Ruins of Kaimes Castle on the left ; goes over an extensive muir.
- 16 Ruins of an old tower.
- 17 Cross Woodhill.
- 18 Enter Lanarkshire.
- 19 Torbrae toll,—road very dreary here.
- 22 Redford Bridge.
- 23 Kerswell on the left.
- 25 CARNWATH.
- 26 Red Loch on the right.
- 28 Columba-Loch on the left, and a road strikes off to Glasgow near the village of Carstairs. On the left Carstairs House, Fullerton.
- 29 Road goes to Lanark on the right.
- 31 Near this a road from Biggar to Lanark crosses this one. A little onwards it crosses the Clyde.
- 32 A little beyond this, a road goes off to Moffat.
- 35 Drum-Alloa. Tintohill on the left.
- 36 A road goes off to Biggar.
- 38 Uddington, and a road goes off to Glasgow, and immediately it reaches
- 38½ DOUGLAS MILL ; from this to Muirkirk is over a hilly district.
- 40 Castle of Douglas on the left.
- 41 The town of Douglas.
- 43 Crosses the river, having Weston on the left, goes up the water of Douglas.
- 44 A coal-work on the left.
- 47 Parish Holm toll-bar, and half a mile further it enters Ayrshire.
- 48 Goes over Darnhum hill, from which issues the water of Ayr, and continues down its banks.
- 51 MUIRKIRK.
- 52 Leaves the water, and onwards,
- 53 A road goes off to MAUCHLINE.
- 54 Crosses the Ayr at Muirmill bridge.
- 55 Cameron's grave on the right.

(Miles.)

- 56½ Crosses Grass water.
- 59 Darnel, and Glenmore on the left, and soon after crosses the water by a bridge, having Braehead on the right.
- 60 Logan, Logan, Esq. on the left.
- 61½ CUMNOCK.—From Cumnock the road to Ayr goes by the south bank of the river.
- 62 Passes Tarringing Castle in ruins on the right.
- 63 Dumfries-house.
- 65 Passes through Ochiltree, Earl of Glencairn.
- 69 Drongan, and coal-works.
- 72 Sundrum, and Gardgirth on the right.
- 75 Toll-bar at Holmstone. At a little distance, on the banks of the river, stand the seats of *Auchincruive*, *Oswald*; *Braehead*, *Paterson*; and *Craigie*, *Campbell*.
- 76 AYR.—To Maybole there are two roads; the old one on the right is hilly, the new one on the left is more level; 2 miles from Ayr, on the right, the house where Burns the poet was born; a mile further on, cross the *Doon* river, so celebrated in song.
- 79 Newark on the right, and *Depends* on the left.
- 79½ Blainstone, Cathcart, on the left.
- 80½ *Craigie*. The road is now through a rich waving country, till it reaches
- 85 MAYBOLE. About half a mile onwards, a road goes off on the right to *Calzean Castle*, *Earl of Cassillis*.
- 86½ On the left the ruins of *Baltersan*, and of the abbey of *Crossraguel*.
- 88½ *Auchinblain* on the right, and a little on, *Blainfield* on the left.
- 89½ *Kirk Oswald* on the left.
- 92½ Reaches the sea near *Calzean Mill*. Keeping the shore,
- 95½ Passes *Chapelhill House* on the left, and after crossing the river *Girvan*, falls in with the *Kilkerran* road at the 96th milestone from *Edinburgh*.
- 97½ GIRVAN. ,
- Still keeping the shore from *Girvan*, it passes
- 100 *Ardmillan*.
- 102½ The ruins of *Carleton* on the left.
- 103½ Some natural stone pillars on the right.
- 110 BALLINTRAE, pleasantly situated on the coast. Leaving *Ballintrae*, it crosses the river *Stinchar*, and recedes a little from the coast.
- 112½ Enters *Glenapp*, a woody district.

(Miles.)

- 115½ Finnerd on the right.
 116½ Enters Wigtonshire.
 118½ Loch Ryan House, and Cairn, on the left. It now goes round the edge of the Loch.
 122½ Craigaffie, Neilson, on the left.
 124½ Culhorn Castle, Earl of Stair, on the left.
 126½ STRANRAER.
 133 PORTPATRICK.—On the left Dunisky House, Sir D. H. Blair.

No. 20.—EDINBURGH to LANARK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Mid-Calder	12½	To Cleghorn	6 29½
Wilsontown	11 23½	LANARK	2½ 32

(Miles.)

- 12½ Mid-Calder. See road to this place, No. 20. Leaving this, the road strikes off to the left, by the south of Calder-house, Lord Torphichen; leaving which, it passes Brotherton, Limefield, 17 and Chapleton; Hermand, Lord Hermand; reaches West Calder.
 23½ Wilsontown, the site of an extensive iron-work.
 The road leaves Wilsontown on the left, and goes on till it
 29½ reaches Cleghorn Bridge over the Mouse, near the seat of Colonel Leckhart.
 32 LANARK.

N. B. About two miles on the Wilsontown side of Cleghorn, there is to be a branch from the main road, leading to Hyndford Bridge over the Clyde. It will soon be completed, and will be the shortest road into Ayrshire from Edinburgh.

No. 21.—EDINBURGH to GLASGOW by Mid-Calder and Kirk of Shotts.—44 Miles.

(Mail-road in the morning.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Hermiston	5½	To Kirk of Shotts	6½ 27½
Mid-Calder	7 12½	New Inn	9½ 30½
Livingstone	2½ 15	Holytown	5½ 33
Blackburn	3½ 18½	Broomhouse toll	5½ 38½
Whitburn	2½ 21	GLASGOW	5½ 44

(Miles.)

- This road, after passing Dalry, Mr Walker, on the right, and
 1 Merchiston on the left, separates from the Lanark road at the toll, (lately a new road has been opened from Prince's Street to this point), and taking a more westerly direction, passes the
 2 mills at Gorgie. It crosses the Water of Leith nearly opposite to the old mansion-house of Saughtonhall, Baird, Bart.
 5 A little beyond the 5th stone it passes the Currie road at Hermiton, and leaving Riccarton-house, Craig, on the left, it enters the plantations of Addiston about the 7th milestone, the property of the Earl of Morton.
 9 Dalnaboy, seat of the Earl of Morton; onwards Hatton, Dr Davidson.
 10 Rennington and Ormiston.
 11 Kirknewton on the left. Passing East-Calder, the road crosses a small stream, and reaches the inn of MID-CALDER. A little
 12 beyond this, on the left, Calder house, Lord Torphichen; onwards, after crossing the water, it enters the shire of Linlithgow at the 14th stone.
 14
 15 LIVINGSTONE, the inn, and a little to the right the mansion-house, Earl of Roseberry.
 17 Blackburn-house, and cotton-mill; a long tedious evenly road conducts to the height, called Kirk of Shotts, the highest ground betwixt the Friths of Forth and Clyde.
 21 After crossing the Carnwath road, it reaches Whitburn.
 22 Passes Polkemmet-house, Baillie.
 23 Enters Lanarkshire.
 27½ Kirk of Shotts.
 31 *New Inn.* A road goes off to HAMILTON, 7 miles.
 33½ Holytown Inn. Woodhall, Campbell of Shawfield, on the right, and Rosshall, Capt. Douglas.
 35 Bell's hill.
 38½ Broom-house tall; on the left are seen the Clyde iron-works; on the right Mount Vernon.
 44 GLASGOW.

NO. 22.--EDINBURGH to GLASGOW, by UPHALL, BATHGATE, and AIRDRIE.—*Shortest road, 42½ Miles.*

(New or Middle Road.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Uphall Inn	12	To AIRDRIE	9½ 32½
West Craigs Inn	11 23	GLASGOW	10½ 42½

(Miles.)

- 1 A little beyond the 1st stone, the road crosses the Water of Leith, at Colthridge, opposite Murray-field gate, Murray of Hender-
- 2 land ; soon after it goes under the south declivity of Corstorphine hills, passing the beautiful villas of Belmont, Beechwood,
- 3 Gen. Dundas, and Corstorphine hill, Mr Keith. A little beyond this stand the kirk and village of Corstorphine. Soon after passing the manse and some houses, a road to Falkirk goes up the hill on the right ; this road goes straight onwards to Gogar burn, passing the gate of Gogar-house, Mr Ramsay.
- 6 After crossing the Almond, it runs in front of Newliston-
- 9 house, Mr Hogg.
- 11 Passes Kirkhill on the right, Earl of Buchan.
- 12 UPHALL INN. On the left is Houston, Captain Sharp, a little beyond the Inn. The road goes over an indifferently cultivated district, till it reaches the Bathgate hills ; Kirkton, Houston, Esq. on the right, half a mile beyond which is the town of Bathgate, near which is the house of Marjoribanks,
- 21
- 22 WESTCRAIGS INN ; the country is barren here, and continues so to next stage. It goes along the great reservoir of the canal, and reaches
- 32 AIRDRIE INN, a good neat modern house. The village is considerable ; near it is Airdrie Place, Miss Mitchelson ; a little onward it crosses the Monkland canal. The house of Drumpellier, Stirling, Esq. is now full in view, in the midst of extensive inclosures, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on
- 36 is Braidsholm ; 2 miles beyond this, is Bailieston house, and
- 38 house of Mount Vernon.
- 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ GLASGOW.

No. 23.—EDINBURGH to GLASGOW, by *Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Cumbernauld*.—*Mail Coach Road at Night.*

(The pleasantest Road.)

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Corstorphine	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	To FALKIRK	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkliston	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	CUMBERNAULD	8 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
LINLITHGOW	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	GLASGOW	14 46

(Miles.)

- 3½ After passing the village of Corstorphine, goes off to the right, up the hill, (see the finger-post), and then takes a westerly direction, passing Eastcraigs, Stewart, on the right; after gaining the height, a little beyond the 5th milestone, the fertile plains of West-Lothian open to the view.
- 7 Cross a neat bridge over the Almond river, which is the boundary of Mid-Lothian. Soon after it passes Foxhall on the left, Wishart, Esq.
- 8 A little beyond the 8th is Kirkliston, where there is a tolerably good inn. Near the
- 10 Milestone stand the ruins of Niddery Castle on the left, and those of Duntarvie on the right. Gaining the eminence, the road goes through the small village of Winchburgh, at one time noted for the propagation of bees. It commands an extensive prospect in every direction here.
- 12 At the 12th, on the right, is Old Cathie, a little beyond which is Craigton, also on the right.
- 13 There is a road which leads to Mid-Calder: on the left stands Ochiltree, and on the right Chamflourie, Mrs Johnston.
- 15 A road goes off to Queensferry.
- 16½ LINLITHGOW.
Proceeding westward from Linlithgow, the road leads over a bridge across the Avon, and a little beyond this it enters Stirlingshire.
- 19 Almond-house on the left.
- 20 The road to Clerkington on the right.
- 21 Polmont on the left, Polmont kirk on the right.
- 22 Road to Bo-ness on the right.
- 23 Lourieston; on the left Edinbellie.
- 23½ Callender-house, with a splendid gate-way, Mrs Forbes. A fine view of the Carse, and the Carron-works.
- 24½ FALKIRK.—See continuations from this in Nos. 24. & 25.
- 25 Crosses the great canal at Camelon; Carron works on the right; a little way beyond this, the road to Stirling goes to the right.
- 29 Loanhead toll-bar; on the left is Underwood-house, and further on Knockhead-house on the left: and Mount-Riddel, and Merchiston, on the right.
- 32½ CUMBERNAULD; on the left Cumbernauld-house, Lord Elphinston.

(Miles.)

39 Bedley; the road after this passes Frankfield House on the left, then crosses the Monkland canal; a little farther on is Park House.

46½ GLASGOW.

No. 24.—EDINBURGH to STIRLING.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Falkirk, as in No. 23.	24½	To Bannockburn	6 32
Camelon -	1 25½	STIRLING -	2½ 35½
Larbert Kirk -	1½ 27		

(Miles.)

24½ FALKIRK.—For a description of the road to this place, see No. 23.

25 Crosses the great canal near Camelon under an aqueduct bridge; Carron works one mile to the right; a little beyond this on the left, road to Glasgow; this road keeps to the right.

26 Cross Carron water.

27 Larbert, the kirk on the left.

28 Goes through the Tor-wood.

29½ After passing the toll-bar, goes through a tract of newly cultivated ground on the left.

32 The ground rises, and the view opens upon Stirling.

33 Bannockburn, where the famous battle was fought 1314.

34 St Ninian's.

35½ STIRLING.

No. 25.—EDINBURGH to INVERARY, by Stirling; and to FORT WILLIAM.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To STIRLING, see Nos.		To Sue Inn -	10 75½
23. & 24. -	35½	Tinluib -	1 76½
Down - -	8½ 43½	Tyndrum -	10½ 87½
Callendar -	7½ 51½	Dalmaly * -	12 100½
Lochearn-head	14 65½	INVERARY	15½ 115½

* From Dalmaly to Bonaw is 13½ miles, along the west bank of Loch Awe and river.

(Miles.)

- 35½ To Stirling, as in Nos. 23. and 24.
 36 Cross the Frith at Stirling Bridge.
 38 Near this a road goes off to Blair on the right.
 39 Bridge of Allan, road on the right to Crieff.
 40 Lecrop Kirk on the left, and enters Perthshire.
 40½ Keir-house on the left, Stirling, Esq.
 43 Newton, Edmonstone, Esq.
 44 DOUNE *.
 45 Cambus-Wallace, Buchanan, Esq.
 46 Fall in with the river.
 47 Ruins on the right, Lanrick house, M'Gregor Murray, Bart.
 goes up the river.
 49½ Ballachallan, Stewart, left.
 50 Cambusmore, Buchanan, left.
 50½ Bridge of Keltie.
 51 Murdieston on the right.
 52 CALLANDER.
 53 Proceeding westward, the house of Leny (Mr Buchanan), stands
 on the right. The *Pass of Leny*, the entrance to the High-
 lands, will strike the stranger on his first visit to such scenery
 with awe. On gaining the higher turn of the road round Ben-
 55 ledi, Loch Lubnaig comes in sight—goes down the banks of
 the Loch—at the turn, on a rising ground, stands Bruce's
 Hunting-seat, finely sheltered, forming a fine contrast with
 the impending cliffs of the mountain on the opposite bank.
 The road takes a sweep close to the water's edge, by the base
 of the hill of Ardchurlery, and goes for a considerable way
 through the valley of Strathayre, at the west end of which the
 64 braes of Balquhiddy open, the whole now presenting a fine

* The other road on the south bank of the Forth to Doune, turns to the left before crossing Stirling Bridge, and winds round the castle rock, and the grounds of Craigforth, Callendar, Esq. Soon after this it enters the pleasure-grounds of Ouchtertyre, Ramsay, which are finely diversified. Leaving this, it approaches the estate of Blair-Drummond, Home, Esq. at the mill of Tor; on the right is the great wheel for raising water to float the moss. On leaving the pleasure-grounds of Blair-Drummond, which are extensive, a road goes off to the left for Thornhill, Port of Monteath, and the Barracks of Inversnaid. Soon after this it crosses the Teath by an ancient bridge of two arches, and ascending the high ground, presents a very interesting view of the circumjacent country, the Castle of Doune making a prominent object; it then falls in with the other road from Stirling.

Miles.)

scene of mountain perspective. The loch is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the road excellent.

65 Edinchip, Campbell, on the left.

65 $\frac{1}{2}$ LOCHERNHEAD.

The road goes up Glen Ogle.

70 $\frac{1}{2}$ A road goes off to the right, to Killin and Taymouth.

71 Laix.

72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Highwood.

73 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lugarston ; opposite is Auchline, Campbell, Esq.

75 *Sui*, } small Inns. *Benmore* appears majestic here.

76 *Tinluib*, }
The road goes up the river through Glen Dochart.

77 Corrieherich on the left.

78 Auchessen on the right.

79 Goes along the banks of Lochnure.

81 Ruins of Loch Dochart Castle, and Loch.

83 Inveragarnick on the right ; opposite to which a road goes off to Dumbarton, down the banks of Loch Lomond.

85 Kirk of Strathfillan.

87 $\frac{1}{2}$ TYNDRUM, a pretty good inn.—Road to Fort William.

88 The road goes to the left, and enters Argyllshire.

89 Loch Able ; the road is wild and uninteresting among the mountains for 9 miles, till it

98 Reaches the banks of Urchy.

99 Glenurchy Kirk, and

99 $\frac{1}{2}$ DALMALY. Mountain of Cruachan Ben on the right.

101 Ruins of Kilchurn Castle, the original seat of the family of Breadalbane, at the head of Loch Awe ; the road goes down the east bank.

103 Auchlane, Campbell, Esq.

104 Aultfearn.

106 Claddish.

110 Tullich and Ladyfield ; the road goes down the banks of the Aray.

115 $\frac{1}{2}$ INVERARY.

No. 26.—EDINBURGH to INVERARY, by Glasgow and Dumbarton.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Glasgow, as in Nos.		To Luss Inn	10 70½
21, 22, and 23.	44	Tarbet	8 78½
Partick	2½ 46½	Arroquhar Inn	1½ 80½
Kilpatrick	7 53½	Glencroe	4½ 84½
Dunglas	2 55½	Rest and be Thankful	3 87½
DUMBARTON	2½ 58½	Cairndow Inn	6½ 94½
Renton	2½ 60½	INVERARY	9½ 104

No. 27.—EDINBURGH to FORT WILLIAM, by Stirling and Tyndrum.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To TYNDRUM, traced in		To Glencoe	9 115
No. 25.	87½	Ballachulish	5 120
Inverounan	9½ 96½	Ferry	½ 120½
Kingshouse Inn	9½ 106	FORT WILLIAM	10 130½

(Miles.)

87½ Tyndrum. See this road described, No. 25. Here the road to Dalmaly goes off to the left; the road to Fort-William goes northward to the right, and at

89½ Enters Argyllshire, and goes down the banks of the river Kinglash.

94½ Crosses the Urchy.

97 Inverounan, and Loch Tilly.

102 Crosses the river Ba, and goes round the Black Mount to

106½ Kingshouse Inn.

A few miles after this the road divides; that on the right is the old road by the Devil's Staircase, now gone into disrepair. The other, which is usually travelled, goes to the left down Glencoe, to the inn of

Ballychelish or Ballycheulish. After crossing Loch Leven at a rapid but narrow ferry, the road goes up to the banks of Loch Linnhe to

130½ FORT WILLIAM.

No. 28.—EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN through Fife, and by Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Inverberrie.

(The Fife Union Coach travels this road to Dundee.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Leith	2	To Woodhaven water-	
Pettycur Harbour	6 8	side	11 41
Kinghorn	1 9	DUNDEE, by water	2, 43
Kirkcaldy	3 12	Arbroath	17 60
Plasterers Inn	7 19	MONTROSE	12 72
New Inn	2 21	INVERBERRIE	12½ 84½
Crossgates Inn	4½ 25½	Stonehaven	6½ 94
Cupar Fife	4½ 30	ABERDEEN	15 109

(Miles.)

- 7 Leith;—cross the Forth to
- 8 Pettycur harbour.
- 9 Kinghorn, Abden on the right, and Seafield tower.
- 10½ Farm-house of Tyrie on left, and beyond it Raith-house, Ferguson, Esq.; Raith-tower on the height, which is very conspicuous over almost the whole country eastward. Gairing the height, a fine view opens of the bay of Kirkcaldy and circumjacent country, and of the opposite coast, of North Berwick Law, the Bass, and Isle of May.
- 10½ Links, kirk of Abbots hall on the left.
- 12 KIRKCALDY.
- 13 Path-head; Dunnikier, Oswald, Esq. on the left; a road goes to Dysart on the right.
- 15 Carwhinny.
- 16 Balbiggy on the left, crosses the water Ore.
- 19 PLASTERERS INN, on the left Lesly-house, Kirk and village of Markinch on the right.
- 19½ Balbirny, Balfour, Esq. on the right.
- 21 NEW INN; Pitillock on the left, Law, Esq. a road goes off to Perth by Falkland.
- 24 Balmalcolm, and kirk of Kettle, on the left.
- 25 Ramorny, Heriot, Esq. on the left.
- 25½ Crossgates, and village of Pitlessie.
- 26 Rankelior on the left, Maitland, Esq.
- 26½ Kirk of Culcs and Bonzean on the right; goes down the banks of the Eden.
- 27 Crawford-lodge on the left, the seat of the Earl of Crawford.
- 28 Scotstarvet on the right, and Walton hill.

(Miles)

- 29 Road goes to Kennoway at Mutton-hole.
- 29½ Tarvit-house, Rigg, and cross the Eden over a bridge of three arches to
- 30 CUPAR, the county town.
N. B.—There is a new road forming to the north of this one by Cupar. The roads to Dundee and St Andrew's go eastward.
- 31 Middlefield on the left, Prestonhall on the right.
- 32 Newmill, Bayne, on the right.
- 33 Village of Osnaburgh; here the Dundee and St Andrew's roads separate; that for Dundee goes to the left, and eastward to
- 36 Brackmonth mill.
- 39 St Fort, Stewart, on the right.
- 41 WOODHAVEN, and waterside, 2½ miles across.
N. B.—This new road is about two miles longer than the old one by Kilmany kirk.
- 43½ DUNDEE.—At a short distance from the town, the road goes to the right, leaving the Forfar and Brechin road on the left.
Lilly-bank.—Lunatic Asylum on the left; Taybank, C. Guthrie, Esq. on the right; Mayfield, M. Guthrie, Esq. on the right.
- 44 Craigie-house, J. Guthrie, Esq. on the right.
- 45 Castle of Claypots (the property of Lord Douglas) in ruins, and a road to Broughty-ferry on the right; road to Baldovie toll on the left; Pitkerro on the left.
- 47 Lamlathen-house, Thomas Erskine, Esq. on the left; cross Dighty water; Balmossie on the left.
- 48½ Grange of Monifieth, D. Kerr, Esq. and a road to the kirk of Monifieth on the right.
- 51 Woodhill Inn.—Woodhill, Capt. Mill, on the right; road to the kirk of Barry on the right.
- 53 Balnachie and Panmure-house, Hon. W. R. Maule, M. P. on the left; Maule's Bank on the right; Camoustie, J. Kinloch, Esq. on the right; Panbride kirk on the right.
- 54 Muirdrum post-office.
- 56 Hatton, Rose, Esq. on the right.
- 58 Kelly-house, the Hon. Colonel Ramsay, on the left; cross Elliot water; the road now goes close by the coast.
- 59 Hospitalfield, Fraser, Esq. on the left; Park, Bruce, Esq. on the right.
- 60 ABERBROTHWICK, or ABBROATH.
- 61 Seaton-house on the right, kirk of St Vigean on the left, and N. Tarry.

(Miles.)

- 63 Parkhill, Duncan, on the left.
- 64 Kinblethmont, Lindesay, on the left.
- 65 Eithie-house, Earl of Northesk.
- 66 Chance Inn and post-office.
- 66½ Kirk of Inverkeilor on the right, and Anniston, Rait; cross the Lunan.
- 67 Ruins of Red Castle on the right, and Redhead promontory.
- 69 Dysart, and on the right a road goes off to Duninald.
- 70 Rossie-house, Ross; Craig-house, and kirk with a fine spire.
- 71 Inch, and cross the Esk by an elegant timber bridge.
- 72 MONTROSE.
- 73 New Manswells on the left, a road goes off to Marykirk.
- 74 Charlton-house on the left.
- 75 Kinnebar, and cross the North Esk by a good stone bridge, and enter the shire of Mearns; Stone of Murphie, Graham, on the left.
- 76½ Kirkside on the right.
- 77 Craigie, Scot, on the left, and a little on St Cyrus.
- 78 Comb of Mathers on the right, Woodston on the left.
- 79 Laurieston on the left, a little on Brighton, Orr.
- 81 Johnshaven and Brotherton on the right.
- 82 Benholm kirk.
- 83 Upper Benholm.
- 84 Gardon, and Hall-green.
- 84½ INVERBERVIE, cross the river Bervie to
- 85½ Allardice on the left.
- 87 Kirk of Kinneff.
- 88 Temple and Falside.
- 89 Stank and Haveston on the right.
- 89½ Kirk of Catterline.
- 90 Barras on the left, Ogilvie, Bart.
- 92½ Ruins of Dunottar Castle, and kirk.
- 94 STONEHAVEN, cross the Carron river.—Road by Cupar-Angus joins.
- 95 Cross the river Cowie, house of Cowie, Innes.
- 97 Logie.
- 98 Limpit mill.
- 99 Muchuls, Monduff, on the beach.
- 100 Barns Inn, Elsieck-house on the left.
- 101 Bourtry Bush.
- 102 Balquhan, Chapel, and Port Lethen on the right.

(Miles.)

- 103 Causeway Port, goes over a moss.
 104 Banchory, Thomson.
 106 Legart; cross at Dee bridge, and enter Aberdeenshire.
 107 Pulmoor.
 108 Ferryhill.
 109 ABERDEEN.

No. 29.—EDINBURGH to PERTH through Fifeshire.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To New Inn (as in No. 28.)	21	To Erne Bridge	8½ 35½
Falkland	2½ 23½	PERTH	3½ 38½
Strathmiglo	3 26½		

(Miles.)

- 21 New Inn;—from this the road goes to the left through
 23½ Falkland, palace in ruins.
 24 Nuthill, Sandilands, on the left.
 26½ Mires, Moncrieff.
 27½ Strathmiglo village, onwards pass the house of Glentarkie, and 3 miles farther round the hill, Potie; soon after it falls in with the great road by Kinross.
 36½ PERTH.

No. 30.—EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN, by Kinross, Cupar of Angus, Forfar, Brechin, Laurencekirk, and Stonehaven.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Queensferry	9	To FORFAR	5½ 70½
By water	1½ 10½	Finhaven bridge	5½ 76
Inverkeithing	2 12½	Careston bridge	2½ 78½
Maryburgh	8½ 21	BRECHIN	4½ 83
KINROSS	4 25	North Esk	5½ 88½
PERTH	15½ 40½	LAURENCEKIRK	6 94½
Rosefield	6½ 47½	Drumlithie	7½ 102
CUPAR OF ANGUS	6 53	STONEHAVEN	6 108
Meikle bridge	5½ 58½	Dee bridge	12 120
East bridge	4½ 63	ABERDEEN	3 123
Glamis	2 65		

Another of the great roads from the capital is the above, called the Great North Road. Leaving town by the west end of

TO PERTH, FORFAR, BRECHIN, AND ABERDEEN. 29

(Miles.)

Prince's street, the road goes nearly in a north-west direction, passing the Earl of Moray's gate on the right, towards Bell's Mills. A delightful snatch of a view down the water of Leith by St Bernard's well is got here, having part of the road-stead and Inchkeith at a distance. Ascending from the bridge at Bell's Mills, it passes the house of

- 1 Dean on the left.
- 2 Ravelston-house, Mr Keith.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Craigcrook; from the quarries in this neighbourhood most of the houses of the New Town have been built.
- 3 Marchfield; here the road joins that from Leith, and passes house and parks of Barnton.
- 4 King's Cramond to the right.
- 5 *New Saughton and Craigichall*, cross Cramond bridge over the river Almond, which falls into the sea about a mile below; from this the road keeps the fine inclosures of Lord Rossberry to Queensferry, the church and village of Dalmeny on the left. The enchanting view from the heights above Queensferry baffles all description. The traveller crosses the ferry here, nearly two miles broad, to
- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Queensferry.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inverkeithing; the road then goes in a north-east direction, through rather a barren country.
- 14 Passes Balbugie on the right, and onwards Bowloch on the left. Road to Kirkcaldy on the right.
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ A road goes on the left to Dunfermline.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hallbeath, Mr Balfour, on the left.
- 17 Micklebeath on the left, Beatson; Mossie on the right, and a little onward Beath kirk.
- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Enters Kinross-shire at Keltie bridge.
- 21 Maryburgh, and Blair-house, Mr Adams on the left.
- 22 Dowhill on the left, and Barns.
- 23 Passes the water of Cairney, Colden on the right.
- 25 KINROSS, a tolerably good inn here, on the banks of Loch Leven. Also Kinross Green, a good inn. Kinross-house, Graham, on the right.
- 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crosses Queig water.
- 27 Mills of Forth, Orwell kirk; a road goes east to Falkland. For some miles the country is uninteresting.
- 31 Crosses the water of Fargo, and enters Perthshire. Kirk Amgask on the right.

(Miles.)

- 34½ Fettle on the right, Balmainno on the left.
- 36 Road on the left goes to Rosie, right to Cupar. A road goes on the left to Auchterarder; this a little onward passes the kirk of Dron.
- 37 Crosses the river Erne, Dumbarny kirk on the left.
- 38 Goes round the foot of the hill of Mencrieff, road to Duplin on the left.
- 39 Falls in with the river Tay, goes along its banks to
- 40½ PERTH. Leaving Perth, and crossing the Tay, this road goes eastward, having the Palace of Scone on the left. A little further on the road divides; this keeps the left by St Martins. Near Rosefield is Dunsinnan hill, where stand the remains of Macbeth's Castle; the country is well wooded here. After passing Drumbogie and Nethermill, the road goes through the wood and plantations around the house of Lintrose. About a mile onwards, after passing Balgershoe, it reaches Cupar of Angus.
- 53 Leaving Cupar, the road goes in an easterly direction, having the river Isla on the left. It passes the kirk of Bendochie and a little onward, Balbroggie on the left. Onwards is Arthurstone on the right, and Kinloch-house on the left;
- 58 and at 58, MEIGLE, pleasantly situated on a small rivulet, in the centre of Dundee and Cupar turnpike roads.
- Leaving Meigle, and Belmont Castle surrounded with fine policy and wood, on the right, the road passes Fullerton, and onwards the beautiful seat of Drumkilbo. After passing the kirk of Nevy, it enters Angus-shire, near Castleton. A little onwards is Dunkenny on the left, and the kirk of Essie. At the 65 milestone is GLAMMIS. A little beyond the 67 stone is Brighton-house, Douglas. From this the road lies over a hilly path to FORFAR, at the 71 milestone.
- 71 Leaving Forfar, the road passes Carsgray and Carsbank on the left, and Pitscanly on the right; the country here is very
- 76 hilly. Near the 76 milestone is Aberlemno kirk, and the house of Flemington; it falls upon the South Esk, and goes down its banks to BRECHIN at the 83 milestone. The castle, with its fine gardens and enclosures, give great beauty to this quarter.
- 83 Leaving Brechin, the road goes a little to the north-east, leaving Keithock to the left, at the 84 stone. At the 85½, a road to Montrose on the right. This goes onward, having Stricka-

(Miles.)

- 87½ throw on the left, till (87½) it falls in with another road from Montrose to Fettercairn, which road it keeps for half a mile, till it crosses the North Esk; it then enters the shire of Mearns, and goes in an easterly direction, crossing the
- 88 Leithen, a tributary stream to the Esk. At the 88 stone is Balmaquharnock on the right; it again crosses a road to Fettercairn near Hatton, and keeps the banks of the Leithen, passing Newton on the right, till it reaches LAURENCEKIRK at the 94 milestone.
- 94
- 96 Leaving Laurencekirk, at the 96 stone, Pitarrow on the left, it
- 97 crosses the Fordun road at Chance Inn, near the 97 stone. A little onwards it falls upon the river Bervie; Whitenigga on the right. Soon after, crossing the river, it reaches Drumlithie (101). After passing Fiddes on the right, and Falside
- 101 on the left (103), it goes over a barren track; passing the
- 103 kirk of Dunnottar on the left, STONEHAVEN, at the 107
- 107 milestone. It now joins the coast road to Aberdeen, as de-
- 123 scribed No. 28.

No. 31.—PERTH to DUNDEE.

[THE road from Perth to Dundee is inserted here, as the Mail going north goes by Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, and Stonehaven.]

(Miles.)

To Inchtuthil	-	-	13
Longforgan	-	-	2
Dundee	-	-	6½
			21½

(Miles.)

This is a pleasant road down the north bank of the Tay, through the Carse of Gowrie; after crossing the bridge, the road turns to the right.

Kirk of Kinnoull on the right; Bellwood, Young, on the left; Woodend, Moncrieff, on the right.

- 3 Kinfauns, Lord Gray, on the left.
- 4 Seggieden, Hay, Esq. on the right; and ruins of Elcho Castle on the opposite bank. Kirk of Kinfauns on the left.
- 5 On the right, road to Inchyra; Inchyra-house, Anderson, Esq. on the left.
- 6 Kirk of St Madoes, and Pittfour Castle, Richardson, Esq. on the right.

(Miles.)

- 7 Glencarse-house, Hunter, Esq. on the left.
- 8 Glendock, Craigie, Esq. on the left; kirk of Kilspindy on the left.
- 9 Road to Errol, and to Errol-house, J. L. Allen, Esq. on the right; Murie, Miss Yeaman, on the right.
- 10 Megginch Castle, Drummond, on the right.
- 11 Half-way House; Fingask, Sir P. M. Threipland, Bart. on the left.
- 12 Inchmartin, Major Allen, on the left; Kinnaird Castle and Kirk on the left; Ballindean, Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart. M. P. on the left.
- 13 INCHTURE; a road on the right to Polgavie, Errol, &c. Balledgarno on the left; ruins of Moncar Castle on the left; Rossie Priory and Drimmie-house, Lord Kinnaird, on the left; Castle Huntly, G. Paterson, Esq. on the right.
- 15 LONGFORGAN.
- 17 Mylnfield, Thomas Mylne, Esq. on the right; Gray-house, Lord Gray, on the left.
- 18 Invergowrie Toll, cross the bridge, and enter Angus-shire.
- 19 Invergowrie, J. M. Clayhills, Esq. on the left.
- 20½ Balgay-house, Misses Anderson, on the left; Blackness, Hunter, Esq. on the left.
- 21 DUNDEE.

No. 32.—EDINBURGH to BANFF, by Forfar, Brechin, Monymusk, and Old Rain.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Cupar Angus, described No. 30.	53½		To Bridge of Dee Inn	8½	102½
Meikle - - -	5½	58½	Banebory Terman	8½	111
Glamis - - -	6½	65½	Kinarny - - -	10	121
FORFAR - - -	5½	71	MONYMUSK - - -	5	126
BRECHIN - - -	12½	83½	OLD RAIN - - -	11	137
North Esk bridge	5½	89	Marnoch - - -	18	155
Pettercain - -	5	94	BANFF - - -	11½	166½

No. 33.—EDINBURGH to CRIEFF, by Yetts of Muckart.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To N. Queensferry	10½	To Loaninghead	8½ 37
Dunfermline	5½ 16	Muthil	6½ 43½
Yetts of MUCKART	12½ 28½	CRIEFF	3½ 47

No. 34.—EDINBURGH to BANFF, by Stirling.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling, as No. 23.	35½	To Ettrick	6½ 119
Dunblane	6 41½	Bridge of Spey	4 123
Muthil Kirk	11½ 52	Pitmains Inn	3 126
Crieff	3 55	Aviemore Inn	18½ 139½
Amalrie Inn	11½ 66½	Grantown	12½ 152½
Aberfeldie	10 76½	Bridge of Aven	13 165½
Wemyss Inn	1 77½	Kirkton of Aberlour	7½ 173½
Cushieville Inn	4 81½	Bridge of Fiddich	3 176½
Tummel Bridge Inn	8 89½	Keith	10 186½
Dalnacardoch Inn	10 99½	BANFF	20 206½
Dalwhinnie Inn	13 112½		

No. 35.—EDINBURGH to INVERNESS, by Perth.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To PERTH, described		To Dalwhinnie	13 99
No. 30.	49½	Bridge of Spey	10½ 109½
Inver Inn, near		Pitmains Inn	3 112½
Dunkeld	14 55½	Aviemore Inn	13½ 125½
Moulinearn Inn	9 64	Corrybrough	13½ 139½
Blair of Athol	11 75½	Dalnagerrie	8½ 143½
Dalnacardoch	10½ 86	INVERNESS	12½ 156

(Miles.)

- 40½ Leaving the bridge of Perth on the right, the road goes northward.
- 42 Tulloch on the left.
- 43 Palace of Scone on the right, and a little onwards crosses the Almond water, and falls in with the Tay.
- 45 Lunearly bleachfield, &c. and recedes from the Tay.
- 47 Galleybank on the left.
- 49½ Kirk of Auchtergaven.

(Miles.)

52. Murthly castle, and falls in with the banks of Tay.
53. Goes through Birnam wood, where now hardly a tree is to be seen. The road is lately made round the bottom of Birnam height, opposite to the craggy steep of Stormonth. The Grampians begin now to have a majestic appearance.
- 55½ Little Dunkeld and Inver Inn. The road crosses the Tay, and goes round the foot of King's Seat, up the banks of the Tay.
- 59 Dalguise on the opposite bank, and a little onward the Kirk of Dowally.
- 60 Glenalbert-house on the left bank.
- 61 Kinnaird-house on the left bank.
- 62 Logierait across the Tummel; road to Kenmore goes up the Tay; this goes up the banks of Tummel.
- 63 Balanluig.
- 64½ Moulinearn, a good new Inn.
- 65½ Easthaugh.
- 66 Falls in with the river Tummel, at Dunsfallandy.
- 67½ Pitlochrie and Moulin on the right.
- 69 Fascalie, Butter, Esq.
- 70 Road to Rannoch on the left.
- 71 *Pass of Killcrankie.*
- 72 Urrard, Stewart, and Miltoch.
- 74 Lude, Robertson, on height, amid plantations.
- 75 Cross the Tilt.
- 76½ Blair Athol.
This road is well made, and highly picturesque from Dunkeld; now it changes its aspect much.
- 77 It goes through the Duke of Athol's pleasure-grounds; a little onwards the manse of Blair on the right. It crosses Bruar
- 78½ river, and passes the water-fall.
- 79 Kirk of Strouan on the left. The road goes up the Garry, and is now very mountainous to the Inn of
- 86 Dalnagardoch, and continues so, going round the mountain of Craighurn, and from thence through the forest of Drummochter, entering Inverness-shire at the 94th stone, and goes down a branch of the Spey called Truim, to.
- 99 Dalwhinnie Inn.
- 190 Continues down the banks of Truim. A road to Fort Augustus on the left, by Garriemore.
- 105 Crosses the river Truim.
- 109½ Bridge of Spey, which it crosses, still keeping the banks of Spey.

(Miles.)

- 112½ Pitmain Inn, a small neat house.
 113½ Kirk of Kingussie, and Ruthven ruins on the opposite bank.
 116 Raits on the left, M^rPherson. It now falls upon Loch Inch, the banks of which are well wooded.
 119 Kincaig on the left; Invereshie, M^rPherson, on the right.
 122 Kirk of Alvie, and Loch.
 124 Enters Morayshire; Kibinimurghus, Grant, Esq. and on the opposite bank *Kintara*, the ^dDuchess of Gordon's cottage. Cairngorum at a distance.
 125 Aviemore Inn. Road on the right to Castle Grant.
 128 Avilochan, and Loch.
 131 Leathendy on the right.
 133 Cross the river Dullain. A wild district here.
 137 Enters Inverness-shire.
 140 Corrybrough, and soon after crosses the Findhorn.
 142 Inveraird on the left.
 143 Dalmagerrie Inn.
 145 Kirk of Moy and Loch; Moyhall, M^rIntosh.
 147 Enter Strathnairn, goes over a wild district, and crosses the river Nairn.
 153 Wester Leys and Torbrecks on the left; Inches, Robertson, and Castlehill on the right.
 154 Kilcabuck.
 155 King's Mills on the right.
 156 INVERNESS.

No. 36.—EDINBURGH to FORT-GEORGE, by Cupar-Angus, Blairgowrie, and Grantown.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Perth, (as in No. 30.)	40½	To Castletown of Braemar	14½ 90½
St Martin's Inn	5½ 46	Cockbridge Inn	21 111½
CUPAR ANGUS	7½ 53½	Candlemore Inn	10½ 122½
BLAIRGOWRIE	4½ 57½	GRANTOWN	12½ 134½
Bridge of Cally	5½ 63	Bridge of Dulsie	13½ 148½
Spittal of Glenshee		FORT GEORGE	16½ 165
Inn	12½ 75½		

No. 35.—EDINBURGH to FORT AUGUSTUS and BERNERA.

A great portion of this road traverses the County of Perth.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling, as in No. 23.	35½	To Dalwhinnie	13 113
Dunblane	6 41½	Garvismore	14 127
Crieff	14½ 56	FORT AUGUSTUS	18 145
Amblersee	11½ 67½	Unsch Inn	9 154
Wemyss Kirk	10½ 78	Rastachan	25½ 179½
Tummel bridge	12½ 90½	BERNERA	9 188½
Dalnacardoch	9½ 100		

(Miles.)

35½ Stirling, as in No. 24.

Leaving Stirling, the road to Dunblane crosses the bridge;

37½ It then goes northward, and

39 Crosses Allan water. A road goes to Fort William; this, onward to Dunblane, keeps to the right in a northerly direction up the river Allan.

40½ Kippenross on the right.

41½ Dunblane. A road on the left to Doune.

42½ Kippendavie, Stirling, Esq.

46½ A road goes off on the right to Auchtermarder.

47½ Ardoch on the right, (*Roman Camp*), and Brace on the left.

48½ Orchil on the right, and over an extensive moor.

53 Pitkellony on the left, Muthil kirk on the right.

54 Drummond Castle to the left, on an eminence.

56 Crosses the Erne, on the left a road to Comrie.

56½ Crieff.

57½ Road to Perth on the right.

58½ Fernton on the left.

59½ Monzie, Campbell, Esq. and the kirk.

61½ Foulford.

62½ A road goes to Perth on the right. This road goes down Almond water.

65 Crosses it at Newton.

67½ Amblersee Inn. Road to Kenmore on the left.

68½ A road on the right to Dunkeld.

A dreary mountainous road through Glencoe hill.

76½ Pitillie, passes Moness on the left.

77½ Aberfeldie; cross the Tay at the bridge; a road goes to Dunkeld on each side of the river.

(Miles.)

- 78 Wemyss kirk, and Castle Menzies.
 79 Milton; Balfrank on the left.
 80 Kirk of Dull.
 81 A number of large stones standing on end.
 82 Cushieville Inn; a road goes to Glaukyon on the left.
 85½ Road to Rannoch on the left.
 86½ Kinneady Loch.
 88 Kinneady.
 88½ Mills of Foss.
 90½ Turnmal bridge and Inn; road to Blair on the right.
 91½ Road to Rannoch on the left at Newton.
 92½ Bohespack; very mountainous.
 95 Tremasure, and cross the river Garry to
 100½ Dalnacardoch Inn. A road goes to Blair on the right, very High-
 land.
 108 Enters Inverness-shire, goes down the banks of Trunip.
 113½ Dalwhinnie Inn, 99 miles from Edinburgh.
 114½ Road goes off to Inverness on the right.
 Goes through a very wild track, and falls in upon the Spey.
 119½ Ruins of the Castle of Clunie; the road goes up the river Spey,
 over a wild district, to
 127 Garviemore Inn.
 131½ Road on the left goes to Fort William.
 133½ Connyarick mountain.
 137½ Falls upon the river Tarff.
 145 FORT AUGUSTUS.
 The road goes through Glen Morison, up the river of the same
 name, to
 154 Unach Inn,
 161 Goes along the banks of Loch Clounay, and through Glenshaill,
 over a very mountainous district to
 188½ BERNERA.

No. 36.—EDINBURGH to FOCHABERS.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Perth, as in No. 30.	40½	To Cuttieshillock Inn	12 105
Cupar of Angus	12½ 53½	Kincairdine O'Neil	7 112
Meikle -	5½ 43	Boat of Forbes, or	
Glamis -	7 65	Alford -	11½ 126½
Forfar -	6 71	Huntley -	16½ 140
Brechin -	11 82	Keith -	10 150
Fettercairn -	11 93	FOCHABERS	8 158

(Miles.)

40½ Perth, as in Nos. 29. & 30.

A short way after crossing the Tay at Perth bridge, this road goes eastward, keeping the Palace of Scone on the left. A little onwards the road divides; this keeps to the left, and goes through St Martin's; the country here is well wooded; onwards is Dunsinnan, and fine plantations. After passing Drumbogie and Nethermill, it reaches the plantations round Lintrose-house on the right. Soon after it passes Balgershee on the left, and onwards about a mile, reaches

53½ Cupar of Angus. Leaving Cupar, the road goes eastward, having the river Isla and kirk of Bendochy on the left. A little beyond this is Balbroggie on the left.

54 Arthurstone on the right.

57 Kinloch-house on the left.

58½ Meikle. To the right lies Belmont Castle, and Auchtertyre. Leaving Meikle, on the right is Fullerton, and onwards Drumkilbo. After passing the kirk of Nevy, it enters An-

62 gus-shire near Castleton, about the 62 milestone.

63 Dunkenny and the Kirk of Essay on the left.

65 GLAMMIS. Going onwards, a little beyond the 67th stone, is Brighton-house, Douglas, Esq. From this the road is over a hilly path.

71 FORFAR. Leaving Forfar, it passes Carsegray and Carsebarik on the left, and Pitscanly on the right, the country becomes very hilly.

76 Aberlemno Kirk, and Flemington-house. It then goes down the banks of the South Esk to

82 BRECHIN. From this the road goes in a north-east direction.

84 Keithock.

86 A road goes off to Montrose to the right near Strickathro.

88 Crosses the river North Esk.

93 Fettercairn. At the 94th a road to the right goes to Stonehaven, on the left is the house of Faske. A very mountainous road.

100 The road crosses the water of Dye, where there is a small inn.

105 Cutties-Hillock Inn.

106 The road crosses the water of Fensh, and enters Aberdeenshire, Finzean, Farquharson, Esq. on the left.

106 St Michael's Cairn.

109 Crosses the Dee at Boat of Inchbear, and goes down the river, which is well wooded here, to

(Miles.)

- 112 Kincardine O'Neil. Keeping the middle road to Alford, pass Auchlossan on the left.
- 115 Kirk of Lumphanan.
- 119 Craigievar-house, Forbes, Bart.
- 122 Alford on the right.
- 123 Kirk of Alford; a little onwards cross the Don at
- 123½ Boat of Forbes, where there is an inn.
- 125 Kirk of Tullynestle on the right.
- 129 Knockespoek, Gordon, Esq.
- 130 Kirk of Clatt.
- 131 Castle Forbes, Grant, Esq. on the left.
- 133 Crosses the road from Rhynie to Aberdeen, near the Kirk of Kinnethmount. On the right stand Gordal and Leith-hall, and on the left Craighall. The road goes down the river Bogie.
- 136 Gartley Castle in ruins, and onward the Kirk, where the road crosses the river to
- 140 HUNTLY. After crossing the river, it leaves Huntley Lodge on the right.
- 145 Kirk of Cairney.
- 149 Birkenburn on the right.
- 160 Keith. From Keith to Fochabers is a hilly stage of 8½ miles.
- 158 FOCHABERS.

No. 37.—EDINBURGH to DINGWALL, TAIN, DORNOCH,
WICK, and THURSO.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Inverness (see No. 35.)	156	To Loth	12 230
Beaully	10 166	Ousdale Village	10 240
DINGWALL	9 175	Dunbeath Inn	9½ 249½
Drummond Inn	6 181	Latheron Kirk	4 253½
Invergordon	8 189	Clyth Inn	6 259½
TAIN	12 201	WICK	10½ 270½
Meikle Ferry	4 205	Wattin	8½ 278½
DORNOCH	5½ 210½	THURSO	12 290½
Golspie	7½ 218		

(Miles.)

- 156 Inverness.
- 157 Pass under the vitrified ramparts of Craig Phatric.
- 159 Bunchru, Fraser, Esq. this district is called the Aird.

(Miles.)

160 **Fopachie, Fraser, Esq.** the **Murray Frith** is called here **Beauly Frith**.

Red Castle, Grant, Esq. on the other side of the Frith.

163 **Dumballach** on the right, **Balling** on the left.

163½ **Kirkhill** on the right; **Kingelly** on the left.

164 **Auchnagairn** on the left.

165 Cross the road from **Urquhart**.

165½ Cross the river.

166 **Beauly**.

168 Enters **Ross-shire**; **Arngask** on the left.

Gilchrist Kirk on the right.

169½ **Highfield, M'Kenzie, Esq.** on the left.

170 **Castle Broom, Lord Seaforth**.

172 Cross the **Comart** at **Seafale ferry**.

173 **Mill of Urie**.

174 **Pitglassie**.

175 **DINGWALL**.

176 **Tulloch, Davidson, Esq.** on the left.

178 **Mountgerald, M'Kenzie, Esq.** on the left.

178½ **Ardulie** on the right.

180 **Foulis House, Munro, Bart.**

181 **Drummond** on the right.

181½ **Inchcoulter, M'Kenzie**, and cross the river.

182½ **Culcarn** on the right, and **Nevar, Monro, Bart.** on the left.

Kirk of Aikness on the left, a ruin on the right.

185 **Teaninich**, and the bridge of **Aikness**.

187 **Roskeen Church**.

188 **Invergordon Castle**.

189 **Inn of Invergordon**. The road continues along **Cromarty Frith**.

192 Enters shire of **Cromarty**.

192½ **Port Leich**.

Miltown village and inn.

194 **Balnagowan, Ross, Bart.** near **Legie-Easter church**.

196 **Culrossie**; the road turns northerly to

199½ **Knockbreck**.

201 **TAIN**.

203 **Turlogie Park and House**.

205 **Meikle Ferry**, cross to **Sutherland**.

206 **Skeeboll, Dempster of Dunichen**.

Spinningdale manufactory on the right, now given up.

208 **Cyderhall, Countess of Sutherland**.

(Miles.)

- 210 DORNOCH.
- 212 Emboll House.
- 214 Little Ferry. Skeeboll, partly a ruin, on the left.
- 215 Links of Golspie, and onward Drimmie.
- 218 Golspie Kirk.
- 219 Dunrobin on the left.
- 221 Uppat House.
- 223 Cross Brora river.
- 224 Church of Clyne.
- 225 Kintred-wall House, Gordon of Carol.
- 226 Wilk House Inn.
- 228 Lothbeg.
- 230 Loth Church.
- 235 Cross the river of Helmsdale near the old little tower.
- 236 Neviedale, Countess of Sutherland.
- 238 Ord of Caithness.
- 240 Ouedale village, (no inn here.)
- 242 Langwall, Sinclair, Bart.
- 243 Berrydale Inn.
- 248 Dunbeath Castle, Sinclair of Freswick.
- 250 Causeway-mire road to Thurso.
- 253 Latheron; onwards the church of Latheron.
- 255 Nettingham House, Sutherland of Forss.
- 256 Swinzie, Gordon.
- 258 Ulbster, Sinclair, Bart.
- 259 Milltown of Clyth Inn.
- 262 East Clyth.
- 266 Thrumpster on the left.
- 267 Lake, and House of Hempriggs, Dunbar, Bart.
- 269 Old Wick Castle on the shore.
- 270 WICK, royal bough; the road goes up the river.
- 271 Fosterseat, and a little onwards a road goes off to John O'Groet's House.
- 272 Sybster, Sinclair, on the left.
- 274 Burn of Winlass, and Thurster on the left.
- 276 Bilbster on the left.
- 277 Crooks of Cogile.
- 278 Trails of Watten; onwards Bridgend, and Kirk of Watten.
Leaving the Loch of Watten on the left, the road turns to the right, and goes over the hill of Watten, opposite to Linager House.

(Miles.)

282 Brabster-Duran, Sinclair, Esq.

284 Tister on the left.

289 Hamer, Sinclair, Bart. on the right.

290½ THURSO.

Leaving Thurso Castle on the left, the road passes Murchie, Sinclair, Bart. at the 3d milestone, and winds round the bay of Dunnet. At the 5th is Castlehill, Murray, Esq.—6½ is Thurstot—6, Dunnet Kirk, at the end of the Bay—10, Berrock and Batters—12, Loch of May—13, Horsgrewburn, May Castle and Loch—14, Basingill Castle—16, Smiddies, and onward the Kirk of Canby—17½, Houna Ferry to Orkney—18½, John O'Groats House.

No. 38.—EDINBURGH to JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, or DUNSBAYHEAD.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To WICK as above	- 270	To Milltown	- 2 280
Ackergill Tower	- 3 273	Ferwick	- 2 282
Cross Keys Bay	- 3 276	Houna	- 3 287
Kees House	- 2 278	John o'Groats House	1 288½

From Thurso to Kirkwall in Orkney, across the Pentland Firth, 35 miles.

No. 39.—EDINBURGH to ST ANDREW'S by the Coast, going through Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Pathhead	- 13	To Pittenweem	- 4½ 33½
Dysart	- 1 14	Anstruther	- 1½ 35
East Wemyss	- 4 18	Kirkcaldy	- 1 36
Leven	- 4 22	Crail	- 3 39
Largo	- 3 25	Kingsturns	- 3½ 42½
Baldchristie	- 2½ 27½	St ANDREW'S	6½ 49
Colinsburgh	- 1½ 26½		

(Miles.)

13 To Path-head, as in No. 28.

14 Dysart.

15 The road divides; that by the left goes by Cameron bridge, and falls in again with this road at the Kirk of Scoonie beyond Leven. The coast road keeps to the right, and passes

16 Chapel ruins, and Wemyss Castle.

18 Easter Wemyss, M'Duff's Castle in ruins.

(Miles.)

- 19½ Road down to Buckhaven.
- 20½ Road down to Methil.
- 21½ Cross the Leven.
- 22 LEVEN, a small village. House of Durie on the left.
- 22½ Scothie.
- 23 Ethernay on the left, beyond this Lundin-house, Erskine, Bart.
- 24½ Lundin-Mill.
- 25 Largo-house, Durham, Esq.
- 26 Strathairly, Briggs, Esq. on the left.
- 27 Hall-fell, Halket, on the left, a mile onward Balchristie, and road to Ely on the right.
- 28 Newton, Thomson, and Newburn Kirk, on the left.
- 28½ Collinsburgh, and a road to Ely, on the right; village of KILCONQUHAR, and Loch, KILCONQUHAR house, Bethune, Ladyessy; and Ely-house, Anstruther, Bart. Balcanach on the left, Hon. M. Lindsay.
- 29½ Loanhead.
- 30½ Balcanach on the left, Arnot.
- 32 Balcanach on the left, Anstruther, Bart.
- 33½ PITTENWEEM; near the burgh of Earl's Ferry, a cave where "McDuff, Thane of Fife, was executed."
- 34 W. Anstruther.
- 34 E. Anstruther, and Cellar Dikes; Balhouse on the left.
- 36 Kilrenny, on the left Innergelly, Mr Lumsden.
- 37 Third Part.
- 38 West Barns.
- 39 CRAIL.
- 40 Wormiston and Balcanach on the right.
- 41 Banderston on the right.
- 41½ Keppo, Aytou, on the left.
- 42 Cambo on the right, Earl of Kelly.
- 42½ Goes through the village of Kingsburns.
- 44 Pitmilly, Monypenny, (Lord Pittmilly.)
- 45½ Mountbudda rock on the right.
- 47 Castle of Kinkell in ruins.
- 48 Anstruther road joins this.
- 49 ST ANDREW'S.

No. 40.—EDINBURGH to ST ANDREW'S, by another Road.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Path-head, as above	13	To Kirktown of Largo	5½ 24½
Gallowtown - 1	14	ST ANDREW'S, as	
Windygates - 5	19	above - -	23½ 47½

No. 41.—EDINBURGH to CUPAR-FIFE.

(Miles.)

- 21½ Cross the Leven, (as in No. 39.), goes by Windygates through
- 22 Kennoway, leaving Balgony and Balfour on the left.
- 23 Auchtermairny.
- 24 Kilmack, Tullidelph.
- 25 Road goes to Largo on the right.
- 26 Struthers, Earl of Crawford.
- 27 Scotstarvet in ruins.
- 28 Wemyss-hall on the right.
- 29 Tarvet on the right, Rigg.
- 29½ CUPAR.

No. 42 —EDINBURGH to DUNKELD, TAYMOUTH, KILLIN, and LOCHERNHEAD.

(Miles.)

- 40½ PERTH, (see No. 30.)

The road goes northward, leaving the bridge of Perth on the right.

- 42 Tulloch on the left.
- 43 Palace of Soone on the right, and a little on it crosses the Almond water, and falls in with the Tay.
- 45 Luncartie Bleachfield, &c. and recedes from the Tay.
- 47 Galleybank on the left.
- 49½ Kirk of Auchtergaven.
- 52 Murthly Castle, and falls in with the banks of Tay.
- 53 Goes through Birnam-wood, where now hardly a tree is to be seen. The road is lately made round the bottom of Birnam height, opposite to the craggy steep of Stormonth. The Grampians begin now to have a majestic appearance.
- 55 LITTLE DUNKELD, and the inn of Inver.

There are two roads to Kenmore or Taymouth, one on the right from Dunkeld, the other on the left bank of the Tay, from Inver.

(Miles.)

The one on the right bank goes by Dowally, which is the military road to Inverness, &c. by Blair. It crosses the river Tummel to Logierait, and thence up the banks of the Tay to the Kirk of Weem and Dull. It thence crosses the river Lyon, and then the Tay to Kenmore.

The other road is the most common. The milestones are numbered from Dunkeld.

- 1 Crosses the Braan, and passes on the left a road leading to Amblerce, and goes along the wooded banks of the Tay.
- 3½ Dalmarnock.
- 4 Ballalochan.
- 5 Dalguise, Stewart.
- 6 Glenalbert, Bisset.
- 7 Kinbaird, Izet; and Dalmarack.
- 8 Port, Logierait on the opposite bank.
- 9 Eastertyre on the other side of the river.
- 10 Balnaguard Inn.
- 11 Ballachan, on the opposite side of the bank, a little onward Inch.
- 12½ Eastmill on the left, and retires a little from the river.
- 13 Clockran, and Clockfoldin.
- 15 Grandtully, Stewart, Bart. and half a mile on, the kirk of Pit-harn, opposite to which is the Boat of Billathan.
- 16½ Aberfeldie; a road from Crieff on the left joins this, and goes off on the right to Dalnacardoch, by a good bridge.
- 18 Castle Menzies on the right, the family mansion of that name.
- 19 Bulfraik, Menzies.
- 21 A view opens to the right up Glenlyon.
- 22 Taymouth Castle.
- 23 Kenmore.

From Kenmore the road is measured up the right, or west side of Loch Tay. Pass Kingaroe on the right. The road is wild and pleasant by the verge of the loch, but few objects to mark the traveller's progress, or arrest his attention. The grandeur of the Highland scenery is now seen in perfection. The traveller, on surveying these, will remark the difference of the aspect of the mountains which he has left to the eastward, and those which surround him, and lie to the west. The former are more regularly formed, have more verdure, and are far less wild and rugged.

(Miles.)

31½ Pass the kirk of Lawers. The hamlets are mean, but both sides of the Tay are well peopled.

35 Benachulig.

38 Finlurig.

39 Killin. The scenery here is grand; Loch Tay, the mountains of Benmore in the west, and Ben Lawers in the north-east, are sublime objects.—It may be right to notice, that in the going from Killin to Taymouth, it is usual to take the road on the south-east, or right side of the loch, as there is more variety of prospects from it.

Leaving Killin at the head of Loch Tay, the road crosses two branches of the river Dochart, between which stands the insulated grove of M·Nab's burying ground. The road turns westward; leaving the house of Auchmore and Kinnell, M·Nab of M·Nab, on the left, goes up the principal branch of the Tay, called Dochart. A road goes up the river to Tyndrum. The road to Lochern-head is to the left, which now passes through an inhospitable and dreary vale, called Glenogle, over which the mountains tower aloft, and on whose sides huge fragments of rock lie crossing each other in every direction.

48 *Lochern-head*, marked 66 miles from Edinburgh; it stands at the head of the Loch of that name, and of that extensive and picturesque valley called Strathern, in length about 30 miles to Perth. The loch is about 8 miles long, and one, at an average, broad.

PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS IN EAST-LOTHIAN, OR HADDINGTONSHIRE.

THERE is only one turnpike road in this county, viz. the East London road, by Berwick, which has been traced, p. 1.—4.

No. 43.—*From HADDINGTON to DIRLETON, 6½ miles.*

(Miles.)

The road goes from Haddington at the east end of the town by the barracks, and leaves the great London road; in about half a mile passes Garleton hills, Captainhead on left.

(Miles.)

- 3 Mungo's wells : onward through the village of Drem, then to the left.
 5 East Fenton.
 5½ Fenton Barns.
 6 Cockle mill.
 6½ Dirleton, Nisbet, Esq.

No. 44.—HADDINGTON to ABERLADY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(Miles.)

Leaves the road to Edinburgh on the right a little way from the town, Smeaton on left.

- 1½ Black Mains.
 3 Ballincrieff village.
 4½ Village of Aberlady.

No. 45.—HADDINGTON to PENCAITLAND and FORD.

(Miles.)

- Leaves the road to Edinburgh on the left, at the toll bar pass St Lawrence.
 1½ Clerkington.
 2 Hething Hall.
 3 Gladsmuir.
 5 PENCAITLAND ; pass through the village of W. Pencaitland.
 7 Ormiston Kirk.
 8½ Cranstoun.
 9½ FORD.

No. 46.—HADDINGTON to DUNSE.

(Miles.)

To Longformacus	-	-	-	-	16½
Dunse	-	-	-	-	7 23½

(Miles.)

Leaving Haddington, on the left, Amisfield, Earl of Wemyss.

- 1 Monkrig.
 2½ Road to Gifford to the right.
 5½ Yester House, Marquis of Tweedale, to the right. The road goes over the Lammermuir hills for several miles.
 12 Cross Whiteadder, and enter Berwickshire.
 16½ Longformacus.

- 17 Raithall to the left.
 22 Bead to Greenlaw on right.
 23½ DUNSE.

No. 47.—HADDINGTON to DALKEITH, 11 miles.

(Miles.)

Keep the Edinburgh road till within half a mile of Gladsmuir Kirk, and then turn to the left.

- 4½ Pass Penston.
 5½ West Bank.
 8 Elphinston on right.
 9 Backhill.
 10 Langside.
 11 DALKEITH.

No. 48.—HADDINGTON to NORTH BERWICK, 9 miles.

(Miles.)

This road goes off from the road to Dunbar, to the left, at the 2 second milestone from Haddington, having the plantations of Beanston on the right.

- 3½ Village of Athelstoneford on the left,—Gilmerton, Kinkoch, Bart. on the right.
 4½ Farm house of East Fortune on the right.
 5 Pass Peffer burn; Congalton, Grant, on the left, and at a little distance Rockville on the right.
 6 Sideserf, Milne, on the right, and Chappel, White, on the left; a little onwards Fenton Tower on the right; Kingston on the left.—Road to Tynningham to the right.
 7 Hardrig on the left, Laswade on the right.
 8 Goes by the foot of North-Berwick Law.
 9 NORTH-BERWICK.

No. 49.—Prestonpans to Aberlady and North-Berwick.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Aberlady - -	6½	To Dirleton - -	2 10½
Gullen - -	2 8½	North-Berwick	2½ 13½

(Miles.)

Leaving Prestonpans, the road goes along the coast.

- 1 Preston to the right.
 1½ Cockenzie and road to Tranent on right.
 2½ St Germaine.

- 3½ Long Niddry.
 6 Gosford House, Earl of Wemyss.
 6½ ABERLADY.
 7½ Luffness, Earl of Hopetoun.
 8½ Gullen.
 10 Archerfield.
 10½ Dirleton House, Nisbet, Esq.
 11 Castle ruins on right.
 11½ Ferrygate.
 12½ Abbey ruins.
 13½ NORTH BERWICK.

No. 50.—BERWICK to DUNSE and GREENLAW.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Foulden - - -	5½	To Dunse - - -	5½ 14
Chirnside - - -	3 8½	Greenlaw - - -	8 22

(Miles.)

This road passes the Castle ruins on the left.

- 1 Ladykirk ford on left.
 2 Hallydown hill on right.
 4 Mordington Kirk.
 5½ Foulden Kirk, and House on left.
 6 Broadmeadows, and a ruin.
 7 Edington.
 8 Whitehall.
 8½ Chirnside.
 9 Ninewells on left.
 10 Cross the Whiteadder river.
 11½ Edrom Kirk.
 12½ Manderston House.
 14 DUNSE.
 21 Marchmont House.
 22 GREENLAW.

No. 51.—BERWICK to CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cornhill - - -	13½	To Redpath - - -	5½ 62½
Kelso - - -	10½ 23½	Langholm - - -	4½ 67½
Hawick - - -	20½ 44½	Kirkandrew - - -	9 76½
Allan Mouth - - -	4½ 48½	Longtown - - -	2½ 78½
Binks - - -	5 53½	CARLISLE - - -	9 87½
Moss-paul Inn - - -	3½ 57½		

E

No. 52.—BERWICK to HAWICK by Cornhill, Coldstream, and Kelso.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cornhill	13½	To Kelso	8½ 23½
Coldstream	1½ 14½	Hawick	20½ 44½

(Miles.)

Leaving Berwick by the bridge, cross Tweed and pass

- 2 East Ord House.
- 4 New-water House, Ord, Esq.
- 5 Horncliff House on right.
- 7 On the right, ruins of Norham Castle.
- 8 Newbigging.
- 9 Coalhill road to the left.
- 10 Cross the Till river.
- 13½ CORNHILL.
- 14 Cross the Tweed to
- 14½ COLDSTREAM.
- 16 Toll, and road to Edinburgh.
- 18 Ayton Hall.
- 20½ Cross Eden river.
- 21½ Springfield.
- 23½ KELSO, on right Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh, and Roxburgh Castle ruins, cross Tweed river.
- 24 Toll-bar.
- 24½ On right Springwood House.
- 26 Village of Highton.
- 28½ Cross Kail river.
- 28½ Eckford Kirk on right.
- 30½ Crailing House.
- 32 Cross Jed river.
- 33 Monteviot, Marquis of Lothian, on left.
- 34½ Ancrum House on right.
- 36 Knowsouth.
- 37½ Spital.
- 39 Denholm.—About a mile from this to the right lies Minto House.
- 40½ Ashiebank.
- 41 East Colt.
- 42 Trows Mill and Eden river.
- 43 Weensland.
- 44½ HAWICK.

No. 53.—LAUDER to KELSO.

	(Miles.)
To Smallholm	11
Kelso	6 17
(Miles.)	

- Leaving Lauder, pass on the left,
- 1 Thirlstane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.
 - 2 On left road to Coldstream, and cross Lauder burn.
 - 3½ Blainslie on the right.
 - 4 On left Roan House. Here the road leads on right to Jedburgh, on left to Kelso.
 - 5 Cross Leader.
 - 5½ Birkhillside, Shillinglaw, Esq.
 - 9 Mellerston, Hon. George Baillie.
 - 11 Smallholm village, on left Smallholm House.
 - 12 Mackerston, M'Dougal, Bart.
 - 13 Stitchell House, Pringle.
 - 14 Newton-Don, Don, Bart.
 - 15½ Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh.
 - 17 KELSO.

N. B. Kelso is situated on the confluence of the rivers Tiviot and Tweed, having a bridge over the Tweed.

No. 54.—GREENLAW to COLDSTREAM, 10½ miles.

- (Miles.)
- 2 Marchmont House on left.
 - 3 Purves Hall on left.
 - 4 Mersingtown House.
 - 5 Eccles on right.
 - 7 Pass Belchester and Caithlaw.
 - 9 Road to Kelso.
 - 10½ COLDSTREAM.

No. 55.—DUNSE to COLDSTREAM, 10½ miles.

Leaving Dunse, the road passes Nisbet House on the left—Cross Blackadder at Nisbet Mill—Harcase House on left—2 miles further pass Swinton House on left—On right Hirsell, Earl of Home—Near Coldstream, on left, Linnel—At Coldstream, on right, Lees, Marjoribanks, Lord Provost of Edinburgh (1813.)

No. 56.—JEDBURGH to LAUDER, 20½ Miles.

(Miles.)

- 1 To Bonjedart.
- 2 Cross the road to Hawick on the left, to Kelso on the right; on the right Tympandean, and onward, Ancrum Bridge.
- 3 On the right is Mount Tiviot, Marquis of Lothian.—On the left Ancrum House, Scott, Bart.
- 5 Ellieston.—Tulloch on the left, a muir on the right.
- 8 St Boswell's Green, and the village of Lessudden, Scott.
- 9 Newton and Old Melrose ruins.
- 11½ Bridge at the foot of Leader, called Fly Bridge.
Near this, Drygrange, Tod—and opposite Kirklands, Tod; on the top of the hill, Bimerside, Haig; Gladeswood, Sibbald—up the Leader, a hilly road.
- 12½ Park, Brown—village of Earliston—Cowdenknows, Dr Home.
- 14 Carolside, Capt. Home.
- 15 Chapel, Fairholm, Esq.
- 17 Road goes off to Kelso.
- 17½ Blainalie, Mr Gray.
Enters Berwickshire.
- 20½ LAUDER.

No. 57.—KELSO to HAWICK, 20½ Miles.

See this road described under Berwickshire.

No. 58.—KELSO to BERWICK.

(Miles.)

To Coldstream,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½
Cornhill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½ 9½
Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13½ 23½

No. 59.—KELSO to JEDBURGH, 10 Miles.

This road crosses the Tweed, and goes round the enclosures of Springwood Park.

- 2 Pass Higton.
- 3 Cross water of Kail.
- 4 Kirk of Eckford on right, and Moss Tower on left.
- 5 The road enters the extensive enclosures of Crailing; passing the kirk on the left.
- 8 Cross the river Jed.
- 10 JEDBURGH.

No. 60.—KELSO to SELKIRK, 18 Miles.

From Kelso this road goes up the Tweed by Springwood Park, Roxburgh, Rutherford-path, Littledean, Maxton, Longnewton, Clarlaw, Midbur, Whitmore, and SELKIRK.

No. 61.—MELROSE to JEDBURGH, 11½ Miles.**No. 62.—SELKIRK to PEEBLES.**

See below, No. 64.

No. 63.—SELKIRK to HAWICK.

See Edinburgh to Carlisle, No. 3.

No. 64.—PEEBLES to SELKIRK, 21 Miles.

Going down the banks of the river Tweed, the road passes Herfield on the right, and on the opposite bank Haystown, Hay, Bart.

- 2 It passes the ruins of Horsburgh Castle, opposite to which is Kailzie.
- 3 Nether Horsburgh on the left, and at the turn of the rivers on the opposite side, Cardrona, Williamson.
- 5 The road turns round the foot of the hill on the left; at the 6th milestone, where the Leithen joins the Tweed, stands the village of Innerleithen. This is a fine opening of the hills, having Traquair house and the plantations around on the opposite bank of the Tweed.
- 6 Crossing the Leithen, the road goes through the plantations of Pirn, Horseburgh, and keeping the river side, enters the county of Selkirk at the 10th mile-stone, below Holylee, Ballantine. On the opposite bank stands the old tower of Elibank, the banks well wooded.
- 10
- 13 At the 13th mile-stone, opposite to Ashestiel, the road to Selkirk goes off to the left, and joins the other road from Edinburgh,
- 14½ near Cardonlee, at the 14th mile-stone.
- 21 SELKIRK.

No. 65.—LINLITHGOW to QUEENSFERRY.

Keep the road to Edinburgh for 1 mile, then turn to the left by Park; onward by Pardevan, and pass Hopetoun House,—9 miles.

No. 66.—LINLITHGOW to BORMOWSTOUNNESS.

This road goes by the west end of the town direct northward,—2½ miles.

No. 67.—LINLITHGOW to GRANGEMOUTH, 4 Miles.

Keep the road to Falkirk for four miles, then to the right for two miles.

No. 68.—LINLITHGOW to BATHGATE, 4½ Miles.

No. 69.—BO-NESS to QUEENSFERRY, by the Shore, 9½ Miles.

No. 70.—BO-NESS to FALKIRK, 7½ Miles.

This road goes up the country by Carse-bank and Pelmont-kirk, joining the Edinburgh road 1½ miles before it reaches Falkirk.

DIRECT ROADS FROM GLASGOW.

No. 71.—GLASGOW to HAMILTON and LANARK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Broomhouse Toll	5½	To Dalserf	7½ 18
HAMILTON	5½ 10½	LANARK	7 25

No. 72.—GLASGOW to HAMILTON by Rutherglen.

	(Miles.)
To Rutherglen,	2
Cambuslang	2½ 4½
Hamilton	6½ 10½

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow, pass through Bridgetown, and cross Clyde.

2 Rutherglen.

2½ Gallowflat.

3 Hamilton Farm.

4 Rosbank; further on left, Morriston and Westburn.

4½ Cambuslang.

6½ Spittle Hill on left.

8 Bothwell Castle on left.

- 9½ Bellfield.
10 Ernock on right.
10½ HAMILTON.

No. 73.—GLASGOW to LANARK *by another Road.*

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Broomhouse Toll	5½	To Carluke	10½ 19½
Belzie Hill	3½ 9	LANARK	5½ 25

(Miles.)

- 5½ Leaving Broomhouse toll, the road passes Daldowie.
8 Tinnochside on left.
9 On right of Belzie hill, Parkhead. Here the road leaves the Edinburgh road; turning to the right,
10 Cross Calder water.
12½ Carfin House.
13½ Muirhouse on right, on left Wishaw House.
14½ Cultnass.
19½ Carluke; on right Kirkton.
20½ Lainshaw House, Cunningham.
22 Lee Place, Lockhart of Lee.
23 Jerviswood on left.
25 LANARK.

No. 74.—GLASGOW to GREENOCK *by Paisley.*

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Paisley	7½	To Bishopton Inn	3½ 14½
Barnsford Bridge	2½ 10½	Port-Glasgow	7 21½
Barnsford Toll	½ 10½	GREENOCK	2½ 24

No. 75.—GLASGOW to GREENOCK *by Renfrew.*

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Govan	3	To Port Glasgow	7 19½
Renfrew	3½ 6½	GREENOCK	2½ 22
Bishopton Inn	6 12½		

(Miles.)

- 1½ Greenlaw and Mavisbank on the right.
2 Road to Paisley on the left.
3 Govan.
4 Greenhead on the left.
4½ Shielhall, Mr Oswald, one mile further Braehead.
6½ RENFREW.—On the right Inch, Spiers; on the left Deanside-house.

- 7½ Cross the Cart at Inchinnan Bridge; on the right Renfield-house.
 8½ Northbar on the right, and onwards Park.
 9 Freeland on the left.
 10 Southbar, Alexander, on the left.
 11 Craigton on the left.
 12½ Bishopton Inn, on the top of the ascent.—Here a fine prospect opens to the Clyde and Dumbarton castle; on the right Bishop-ton-house, Mr Gillespie.
 16½ Finlaystone-house, Earl of Glencairn.
 17 Parkhill, and onwards Parklee on the water side.
 19 Port-Glasgow.
 19½ Rosebank on the left.
 20½ Crawford's-dike toll.
 22 GREENOCK.

No. 76.—GLASGOW to STIRLING, by Kilsyth.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Kirkintilloch	7½	To Loanhead	18½
Kilsyth	12½	STIRLING	28½
(Miles.)			

Leaving Glasgow by the Infirmary, the road crosses the Monk-land canal; Whitehouses on left, and Jerviston on right.

- 2 Springfield on left.
 3½ Huntershill on right.
 6 Calder kirk.
 7 Cross the great canal.
 7½ Kirkintilloch,—cross the Luggie.
 9 Cross the Kelvin at Inchbelly bridge.
 10 Carbeth-house on right.
 12½ Kilsyth.
 14 Spaw End on left.
 16½ Banton-house, Cadell, Esq.
 18 Long Croft on left.
 18½ Loanhead.
 20 Road goes to Drummond on the left, and on the right to Falkirk.
 21 Cross Carron water.
 23½ Auchinbuy on left.
 24½ Bannockburn-house on right.
 25 Cross Bannockburn.
 26½ St Nimian's kirk on right.
 28½ STIRLING.

No. 77.—GLASGOW to STIRLING, *by Cumbernauld.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Bedley - -	7	To Loanhead -	3 17
Cumbernauld -	7 14	STIRLING -	10 27

No. 78.—GLASGOW to AYR, *by Kilmarnock.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cathcart - -	3½	To Kilmarnock -	8½ 21½
Mearns Kirk -	4½ 7½	Monkton -	8 29½
Kingswells -	6½ 13½	AYR -	4 33½
Fenwick -	4 17½		

This road goes across the Old Bridge over the Clyde by Gorbals, and passes

- 2 Corsehill-house.
- 4 Take New Bridge over *Cart*; on the left Cathcart village, Cathcart castle ruins, and Cartside house.
- 5 Williamwood house on right.
- 6 Road to Eagleshame on the left.
- 7 Greenbank.
- 8 Mearns castle ruins.
- 9 Mearns kirk on right, and Southfield house.
- 12½ Fleakside village.
- 14 Kingswells toll to the left, and moss of Drumbay on right.
- 18 Fenwick kirk.
- 19 Crawfordland house on left.
- 21 Dean castle, Earl of Glencairn.
- 21½ KILMARNOCK.
- 23 Riccarton kirk on left.
- 24 Caprington, Cunningham, Bart.
- 25 Freesbank on left.
- 26½ Craigie castle ruins.
- 27½ Symington kirk on right.
- 29 Rosemount house on left.
- 30 Monkton kirk,—on left, road to Irvine.
- 30½ Orangefield on left.
- 31½ Priestwick kirk.
- 33½ AYR,—on left Craigie house.

No. 79.—GLASGOW to SALTCOATS, $31\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To PAISLEY	-	-	$7\frac{1}{2}$	To Kilwinning	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	28
Beith	-	$11\frac{1}{2}$	19	Stevenston	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Dalry	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	SALTCOATS	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$

No. 80.—GLASGOW to NEILSTON, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To Pollockshaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Barhead	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
NEILSTON	-	-	-	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$

No. 81.—GLASGOW to IRVINE, 25 miles.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To Pollockshaws	-	-	4	To STEWARTON	-	10	18
Pollock House	-	4	8	IRVINE	-	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$

No. 82.—GLASGOW to AYR, by Irvine.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To Pollockshaws	-	-	4	To IRVINE	-	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$
Pollock House	-	4	8	Monkton	-	$7\frac{1}{2}$	33
Stuarton	-	10	18	AYR	-	4	37

(Miles.)

This road also crosses the Clyde by the old bridge.

- 1 Road to Kilmarnock to the left.
- 2 Village of Marchton.
- 3 Lanton on the left, and Camphill.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ On right Crossmyloof and Hags castle ruins.
- 4 Crosses the river Earl, and goes through Pollockshaws ;—on right Nether Pollock.
- 5 Eastwood kirk on left.
- 6 Kirk, road to Mearns on the left.
- 8 Pollock house on the right.
- 10 Langton on the right.
- 12 Passes the White Loch on the right.
- 13 Enters Ayrshire.
- 16 Robertland on left, road to Paisley on right.
- 18 Stuarton.
- 19 Leaves Corsehill.
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lainshaw house, Cunningham, Esq. on right.

- 21 The Byres on the right.
- 22 Cunningham head.
- 23 Reiston on left.
- 23½ Stonemuir kirk ruins; cross Lugton water.
- 24 Great gate to Eglinton Castle on right.
- 24½ Stone Castle on left.
- 25½ IRVINE.
- 30 Loans.
- 33 Monkton.
- 34 Prestic.
- 37 AYR.

No. 83.—GLASGOW to AYR by PAISLEY and KILWINNING.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To PAISLEY	-	-	8	To Irvine	-	-	3
Beith	-	-	11	AYR	-	-	11½
KILWINNING	-	9	28				42½

(Miles.)

- After crossing the Clyde, the road passes
- 2 Park house.
 - 3 Govan kirk on the left.
 - 4 Crosses Craigton on the right, and enters Renfrewshire.
 - 5 The ruins of Crookstone; Kirkdonald on the left.
 - 7 Greenlaw house on the right.
 - 8 PAISLEY. Crosses the Cart, and onwards Hall-hill on the left.
 - 9½ Newton house on the left, and Elderslie.
 - 11 Johnstone, Mr Houston, on the left, and goes through the village of Quarreltown.
 - 12½ Ruins of Cochran on the right.
 - 14 Ruins of Elliston Tower on the left, and Hollow on the right.
A road goes off, on the right, to Greenock.
 - 14½ A road goes off here to Kilmarnock on the left.
 - 15 Castle Semple, M'Dowall, Esq.
 - 17½ House of Barradger, Mr Montgomery.
 - 18 Enters Ayrshire at Clerk's bridge.
 - 19 Beith.
 - 21½ Kilbirney on the right.
 - 23 Crosses the river Garnock.
 - 24 Goes through Dalry, Kirkland on the right. Keeps the bank of the river, and passes
 - 25 Blair house on the left.
 - 26 Dalgraven.

(Miles.)

27½ Woodhouse on the left.

28 KILWINNING.

29 Pass Eglinton Castle.

31 IRVINE.

42½ AYR.

No. 84.—GLASGOW to KILMARNOCK, AYR, MAYBOLE, GIRVAN,
STRANRAER, and PORTPATRICK.

		(Miles.)			(Miles.)
To Ayr (No. 78.)	-	33½	To Ballantrae	-	12½ 67½
Maybole	- -	9 42½	Stranraer	-	16½ 83½
Kirkoswald	- -	4½ 47	Portpatrick	-	5½ 89
Girvan	- - -	8 55			

(Miles.)

83½ Ayr, by Kilmarnock.

Leaving Ayr, this road takes a south-east direction, and in about 3 miles crosses the Doon.

36½ Newark on the right, and Doonside on the left.

37 Blairstone, Cathcart, on the left.

38 Saughry. The road is now through a rich waving country, till it reaches

42½ MAYBOLE. About half a mile onwards, a road goes off on the right to Culzean, Earl of Cassillis.

44 On the left the ruins of Baltersan, and of the Abbey of Crossraguel.

46 Auchinblain on the right, and a little on Blainfield on the left.

47 Kirk Oswald.

50 Reaches the sea near Culzean Mill. Keeping the shore,

53 Passes Chapelhill on the left, and after crossing the river Girvan, falls in with the Kilkerran road at the 96th milestone from Edinburgh.

55 GIRVAN.

Still keeping the shore from Girvan, it passes

57½ Ardmillan.

60 The ruins of Carleton on the left.

61 Some natural stone pillars on the right.

67½ BALLINTRAE, pleasantly situated on the coast.

Leaving Ballintrae, it crosses the river Stinchar, and recedes a little from the coast.

70 Enters Glenapp, a woody district.

73 Finnard on the right.

(Miles.)

74 Enters Wigtonshire.

76½ Loth Ryan house, and Cairn on the left. It now goes round the edge of the loch.

80 Craigaffie, Neilson, on the left.

82 Culbourn castle, Earl of Stair, on the left.

83½ STRANRAER.

87 PORTPATRICK.

No. 85.—GLASGOW to HAMILTON, MOFFAT, ECCLEFECHAN, GRETNA GREEN, LONGTOWN, and CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Hamilton - - -	10½	To Newton of Wamphry	7 63½
Larkhall - - 4	14½	Dinwoody Green - 4	67½
Lesmahagoe - - 8	22½	Lockerby - - 5	72½
Douglas Mill - - 6½	29	Ecclefechan - - 6	78½
Abington - - 9	38	Gretna Green - 9½	87½
Crawford Kirk - 3	41	Longtown - - 4½	92
Elvanfoot - - 2½	43½	CARLISLE - - 9	101
MOFFAT - - 13	56½		

No. 86.—GLASGOW to DUMFRIES, by Hamilton, Leadhills, and Thornhill.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Hamilton - - -	10½	To Leadhills - - 15½	44
Larkhall - - 4	14½	Thornhill - - 14	58
Lesmahagoe - - 7	32½	Brownhill Inn - 3	61
Douglas Mill - 6	28½	DUMFRIES - 11½	72½

(Miles.)

10½ Hamilton.—For a description of the road to this place, see Appendix.

12 Cross Aven water.

14 Fairholm house on right.

14½ Larkhall on left.

15½ Broomhill on right.

16 Patrickholm.

18 Stonehouse kirk to the right.

19 Spital.

20 Blackwood.

22 CARSE.—Here a road goes to Strathaven to the right.

23 Netherhouse on right.

23½ Lesmahagoe kirk.—Auchinrodle house on l.—cross Nethan water.

(Miles.)

- 28 Cross Douglas water.
 28½ Douglas Mill and Toll Bars. One mile to the right, *Douglas Castle*.
 37 Abingtown, Colebrook, Bart.
 39 Castle of Crawford on left, and on the right Crawford kirk.
 41½ Elvanfoot Inn Toll. The road to Leadhills turns to the right.
 44 The village of Leadhills contains about 1000 inhabitants.
 56 *Drumlanrig Castle*, Duke of Queensberry, on the right.
 58 THORNHILL.
 59 Cross Campel water.
 61 Shaw house on left.
 62 Barjarg on right.
 64 Blackwood, Copland.
 64½ Cross *Nith* at Aldgirth bridge.
 66 Carse-house on right.
 67 Dalswinton, Miller, Esq. on the left.
 68 Cowhill.
 69 Cross Clouden or Cairn,—on left Holywood kirk, and the old College ruins.
 72½ DUMFRIES.

No. 87.—GLASGOW to DUMFRIES, by *Kingswells, Cumnock, and Sanquhar*.

		(Miles.)			(Miles.)
To Cathcart	-	3½	To New Cumnock	- 5	40½
Mearns kirk	- - 4½	7½	Kirkconnel	- 8	48½
Kingswells	- - 6½	13½	SANQUHAR	- 4	52½
Galston	- - 8½	22	Penpont	- 13½	66
Mauchlin	- - 7	29	DUMFRIES	- 15	81
CUMNOCK	- - 6½	35½			

(Miles.)

- This road goes across the Old Bridge over the Clyde by Gorbals, and passes
 2 Corsehill-house.
 4 Take New Bridge over *Cart*.—On the left Cathcart village, Cathcart castle ruins, and Cartside house.
 5 Williamwood-house on right.
 6 Road to Eagleshame on the left.
 7 Greenbank.
 8 Mearns castle ruins.
 9 Mearns kirk on right, and Southfield-house.

(Miles.)

- 12½ Fleakside village.
 14 Kingswells Toll to the left, and moss of Drumbay on the right.
 18 Hairshaw-house, and a little farther on Darnhillan.
 22 Galston.—Near this place stands Loudon house, Countess of Moira.
 28 Lochbroom on right.
 29 Mauchlin.—Near this on right, Netherplace-house.
 29½ Road to Auchinleck house, Boswell, Esq. on right.
 30 Kinkincleugh house.
 34 Auchinleck village and kirk; on the right *Dumfries House*, Earl of Dumfries.
 35½ Cumnock.
 37½ Glassnock-house.
 38 Barland castle ruins.
 40½ New Cumnock. Cross *Nith*, on the right *Black castle ruins*.
 45 Enter Dumfries-shire at Marchburn.
 48½ Kirkconnel.
 51 Killay on right.
 52½ *Sanguhar*, on right castle ruins.
 55 Ellick on right.
 57½ Ardock.
 62½ Drumlanrig, Marquis of Queensberry.
 66 Penpont.
 67 Keir kirk.
 70 Barjarg.
 75 Burnhead.
 78 Road to Monyhive.
 78½ Cross Cairn water.
 80 Youngfield on left.
 81 DUMFRIES.

No. 88.—GLASGOW to LANARK, PEEBLES, SELKIRK, and

HAWICK.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Broomhouse Toll	-	5½	To PEEBLES	-	10
HAMILTON	-	5½	Inverleithan Kirk	-	6
Dalserf	-	7½	Fernalie Bridge	-	8½
LANARK	-	7	SELKIRK	-	6½
Biggar	-	12	HAWICK	-	11
Broughton	-	5			
		42			84

No. 89.—GLASGOW to DUMFRIES by *Muirkirk*.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To Rutherglen	-	2		To Sanquhar	-	16	45½
Kilbride	-	6	8	Thornhill	-	12	57½
Strathaven	-	8	16	DUMFRIES	-	14½	71½
Muirkirk	-	13½	29½				

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow by Bridgetown, the road crosses the Clyde, and passes several neat houses to

- 2 Rutherglen.
- 2½ Bankend.
- 4 Castlemilk on right.
- 6 Springfield on right, and on the left Calderwood, Maxwell, Bart.
- 7 Limekilns.
- 8 Kilbride.
- 10 Torrance.
- 14 Overtown, Stewart, Esq. on left.
- 16 Strathaven, on left old castle ruins, Duke of Hamilton.
- 17 Colinhill.
- 17½ Newton on left.
- 19½ Lambhill.
- 23½ Peelhill.
- 25 Ploughland, Duke of Hamilton.
- 29½ *Muirkirk*. Beyond this on right *Wellwood*, on left *Crosflat*.
- 45½ Sanquhar.

After passing *Sanquhar*, the road falls upon the river Nith at Bridgend; on the opposite side stands *Elliock* house, Veitch, surrounded with extensive natural woods, chiefly oak; a little onward it falls in with the road last described.

71½ DUMFRIES.

No. 90.—GLASGOW to LARGS by *Dalry*.

To Beith (see No. 105.)	-	-	19
Dalry,	-	4½	23½
Large,	-	9½	33½

No. 91.—GLASGOW to *Whithorn* by *Balloch*.

(Miles.)				(Miles.)			
To Ayr (see No. 78.)	33½			To WIGTON	-	7½	86½
Maybole	-	8½	42	Kirkcinner	-	3	89½
Balloch	-	12½	54½	Sorby	-	3	92½
House of the Hill	16	70½		WHITHORN	-	5	97½
Newton Stewart	9	79½					

No. 92.—GLASGOW to *Whithorn by Dalmellington.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Kingswell	13½	To NEW GALLOWAY	12 71½
Fenwick	4 17½	Clatteringshaws	6½ 78
KILMARNOCK	3½ 21½	Newton Stewart	11 89
Monkton	8 29½	WIGTON	7½ 96½
AYR	4 33½	Kirkcinner	3 99½
Dalmellington	16 49½	Sorby	3 102½
Carsphairn	10 59½	WHITHORN	7 109½

No. 93.—GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Sanquhar (No. 89.)	45½	To New Galloway	13½ 76½
Penpont	12½ 57½	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	10½ 87
Monyhive	5½ 63½		

The traveller may either go to Thornhill from Sanquhar, and from thence cross the Nith at Boatford bridge; or he may cross at the bridge opposite to Drumlanrig Castle, which falls in with the road from Thornhill near Boatford, before reaching Penpont. Soon after leaving Penpont, it crosses Scarr water, and passes Tynron kirk on the right. Near Monyhive is Barbowie-house: leaving Monyhive, it crosses Craigdaroch water, and falls upon the banks of Castlefairn water. Going by Glencroish and Castlefairn, after passing Holmhead, a road goes on the right to Dalry; this goes by Balmacellan, and soon after reaches New Galloway. Passing Kenmore Castle, the road goes along the side of Loch Ken, by Partoun, and Crossmichael, and falls in with the road from Dumfries at Causeyend. About 5 miles from Kirkcudbright, it passes Barncapel on the right, and a little onwards Valleyfield; 2 miles onwards, Comestone ruins on the right; 2 miles further Kirkcudbright.

No. 94.—GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT by *Mauchlin.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To MAUCLIN, (No. 87.)	29	To New Galloway	2 65
Dalmellington	14 43	Laurieston	9½ 74½
Carsphairn Kirk	10 53	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	9½ 84
St John's Town, Dalry	10 63		

No. 95.—GLASGOW to PERTH and ABERDEEN.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling (No. 77.)	27	To Glamis	6½ 85½
Dumblane	6 33	Forfar	5½ 91
Greenloaning	5 38	Brechin	19½ 103½
Blackford	4½ 42½	North Esk Bridge	5½ 109
Auchterarder	3½ 46	Launceston	6 115
Dunning	5½ 51½	Drumethie	7½ 122½
PERTH	9 60½	Stonehaven	6 128½
Cupar Angus	12½ 73½	ABERDEEN	14½ 143
Meikle	8½ 79½		

No. 96.—GLASGOW to KILLIN, *By Balfon.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Garcube Bridge	5	To Buchlyvie	3½ 24½
Miln Gavia	2½ 7½	Callander	13 37½
Strathblane	4½ 12½	Locherne-head Inn	13½ 51
Killearn	6 18½	KILLIN	8 59
BALFRON	2½ 20½		

No. 97.—GLASGOW to INVERNESS.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling (No. 77.)	27	To Dalnacardoch Inn	10 92
Dumblane	6 33	Dalwhinnie Inn	13 105
Muthil kirk	11½ 44½	Etrick	6½ 111½
Crieff	3 47½	Bridge of Spey	4 115½
Amulrie Inn	11½ 59	Pitmain Inn	3 118½
Aberfeldie	10 69	Aviemore Inn	13½ 131½
Weems Inn	1 70	Freebairn Inn	15½ 147½
Cushie Ville Inn	4 74	INVERNESS	14½ 161½
Tumpan Bridge Inn	8 82		

No. 98.—GLASGOW to DUMBARTON, INVERARY, OBAN, and APPIN.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Partick	2½	To INVERARY	23½ 60
Kilpatrick	7 9½	Innishale	11 71
Dunglas	2 11½	Dalmally	5 76
DUMBARTON	2½ 14½	Bunawe	13½ 89½
Tarbet Inn	20½ 34½	Connel Ferry	4½ 95
Arroquhar Inn	1½ 36½	OBAN	4½ 99½

No. 99.—GLASGOW to APPIN, by *Inverary*, 105½ miles.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Connel Ferry, (above)	95	To Loch Crearan Ferry	1 101½
Ferry - - -	½ 95½	Appin Kirk -	3 104½
Cragenook -	2 97½	Portnacraoh Inn -	1 105½
Shean Ferry -	3½ 100½		

For description of the road to Inverary, see APPENDIX.

From Inverary it is a wild district, and thinly inhabited. Ten miles from Inverary, stands Auchlean-house, Campbell; about a mile farther on, the ruins of Kilchurn Castle. Near Bunawe, is the house of Inverawe. From this it goes down the banks of Loch Etive to Oban. —Another line of road goes from Tarbet to Tyndrum, and joins the above at Dalmally. It is eight miles shorter, and the traveller will receive directions regarding it at Tarbet.

No. 100.—GLASGOW to INVERARY, by *Helensburgh*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Dumbarton -	14½	To Gairloch-head -	1 30
Caldross -	3½ 17½	Portincaple Ferry	1½ 31½
Helensburgh -	4½ 22	Arrochar Inn -	8½ 39½
Ardencaple Inn -	1½ 23½	INVERARY -	23½ 63½
Faslane -	5½ 29		

No. 101.—GLASGOW to CAMPBELTOWN, (*by water*.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Greenock (No. 75.)	22	To Lamlash -	24 64
Rothsay -	18 40	CAMPBELTOWN	36 100

No. 102.—GLASGOW to FORTS WILLIAM & AUGUSTUS.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Tarbet, (No. 78.)	34½	To Kinlochleven -	8½ 83
Aultarnin Inn -	10 44½	Maryburgh, or Gor-	
Crianlarick -	6½ 51	don's burgh -	13½ 96½
Tyndrum -	5 56	FORT-WILLIAM -	¼ 97
Inverounan -	9 95	Letter Findlay Inn	15 112
King's Head Inn	9½ 74½	FORT-AUGUSTUS	19 126

No. 103.—GLASGOW to CALLENDAR and KILLIN.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Garscube Bridge	-	5	To Buchlyvie	-	2 24½
Mill Gavie	-	2½ 7½	CALLENDAR	-	13 37½
Strathblane	-	4½ 12½	Loch-erne-head	-	13½ 51
Killearn	-	6 18½	KILLIN	-	8 59
Balfirn	-	4 22½			

No. 104.—GLASGOW to NEILSTON.

			(Miles.)		
To Pollockshaws	-	-	-	-	9½
Barhead	-	-	-	-	4 8
NEILSTON	-	-	-	-	1½ 9½

No. 105.—GLASGOW to BEITH, KILWINNING, and SALTCOATS.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Paisley	-	7½	To KILWINNING	-	4½ 28
BEITH	-	11½ 19	Stevenston	-	2½ 30½
Dalry	-	4½ 23½	SALTCOATS	-	1½ 31½

No. 106.—BEITH to KILMARNOCK.

			(Miles.)		
To Stewarton	-	-	-	-	7
KILMARNOCK	-	-	-	-	6 13

No. 107.—AUCHNACRAIG to TOBERMORY, *Island of Mull.*

			(Miles.)		
To Scallastil Inn	-	-	-	-	7
Arros Inn	-	-	-	-	10 17
Tobermory	-	-	-	-	8 25

No. 108.—GLASGOW to the TROSACHS, *by Aberfoyle,*
33½ miles.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Garscube Bridge	-	5	To Gartmore	-	7 25
Craigton	-	3½ 8½	Aberfoyle Inn	-	3 28
Drymen	-	9½ 18	Opening of Trosachs	-	5½ 33

DUMFRIES TO CARLISLE, PORTPATRICK, &c. 69

No. 109.—DUMFRIES to ANNAN and CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Trench - - -	2	To Rig - - -	3½ 21
Mousewaidbank	3½ 5½	Gretna - - -	2½ 23½
ANNAN - - -	9½ 15	Longtown - - -	4½ 28
Dornock - - -	2½ 17½	CARLISLE - - -	9 37

No. 110.—DUMFRIES to PORTPATRICK by the Old Road.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Milton of Urr - - -	8	To Creetown - - -	9 39
CASTLE DOUGLAS 8½, or		Newton-Douglas	8½ 47½
Carlingwark Inn	9 17	Glenluce - - -	16 63½
Twynholm . - -	10½ 27½	Stranraer - - -	10 73½
Gatehouse-of-Fleet	2½ 30	PORTPATRICK	6 79½

N. B. This road has recently undergone considerable change ; it lies nearly as follows :

(Miles.)

- 1 At the toll-bar, the left hand road goes to Lochrutton, this goes onward, and passes Drungans Lodge on the left ; a little onwards, Terraughty on the left, Maxwell. Below lies the valley of Terreagles, and the seat of the ancient family of
- 8 Nithsdale. Soon after the road passes Castlehill on the left. The country is now very naked and barren ; the road passing
- 9 Armamough, Burnside, and Little Larg. At the toll-bar at Muckle Larg, the road divides ; that on the right goes in a north-west direction to New-Galloway, this goes in a south-west direction ; after going over an uncultivated track, it crosses the Orr, having Culmain, Loudon, on the left.
- 18 CASTLE-DOUGLAS INN, and half a mile further, Carlingwark. On the left is Lochbank, Hannay, and at a little distance the ruins of Threave Castle. From Castle-Douglas a road goes down the river to Kirkcudbright.
- 20 This road crosses the Dee ; Deebank, Gordon, Esq. on the left. From this to Twynholm it passes Barcaple and Valleyfield, and after a wearisome piece of road,
- 28 Twynholm Kirk.
Gatehouse-of-Fleet.
Here the road crosses the river Fleet. On the left are Cailly-house, Murray, Esq. and Cardoness-house, Sir David Maxwell, Bart.
- 35 Anwoth ; the road here is very agreeable though hilly, being open to the Solway Frith.

(Miles.)

Between Anwoth and Creetown the road passes Boreland, Stewart, Esq. Ardwell, M^cCulloch, Esq. and Kirkdale-house, Ramsay Hannah, Esq.

46 CREETOWN, Barholm, M^cCulloch, Esq. on the left, and Cairnmuir on the right.

50 Kirrochtree on the right, Heron of Heron; about 2 miles on the road crosses the Cree, and enters Wigtonshire, crossing

52 NEWTON-STEWART.

53½ Passes Muirtonhill on the left.

55 Glassnock, Mr Heron, on the left. Soon after, it crosses the water of Bladenoch.

57 Drumbowy, belonging to Lord Dumfries; and half a mile further, it passes through Kilterson.

58 Craichlaw, Hamilton, Esq.

59 After a tedious ride by the foot of the Culvenan hills, the road reaches

70 GLENLUCE; near this is Balkeil, and four miles north-west is Castle-Kennedy, a seat of the Earl of Stair.

The road crosses the river Luce; on the right is Park, Hay, Bart.

72 Dunragget, and onward Drumflower.

76 Culhorn, Earl of Stair; one mile to the left,

78 STRANRAER.

From Stranraer across the Rhinns of Galloway, is a ride of 6 miles to

84 PORTPATRICK.

About a mile and a half to the left stands Dunskey Castle, Blair, Bart.

No. 111.—DUMFRIES to NEW GALLOWAY by the New Road, 24 miles.

(Miles.)

Soon after crossing the Nith, pass Summerhall on the right, the left hand road goes to Kirkcudbright by Lochrutton.

1½ Cross Craigen water, Friarshall on the right; Drungans Lodge on the left, onwards Terraughty on the left.

9 Armamough on the right—onwards pass Burnside and Little Larg.

13 At the toll-bar the left hand road goes to Castle-Douglas; this goes north-west by Marwhirn, and Crofts hill, through a barren district, till it crosses the water of Urr.—Soon after it falls

(Miles.)

in with the old line of road near Crogo. After this it goes by the Lows Loch, Torquhairn, and

- 22 Balmaclellan.
- 23 Cross the river Ken.
- 24 NEW GALLOWAY.

No. 112.—DUMFRIES to MONYHIVE.

	(Miles.)
To Dunscore	9
Glencairn	5½ 14½
MONYHIVE	2 16½

(Miles.)

- 1½ Youngfield-house on right.
- 3 Cross Cairn water.
- 5 Gribton-house ;—at a little distance from the road, on left, Iron-gray kirk.
- 6 Foremarkland-house.
- 7 Burnside-house.
- 7½ Dungebar-house.
- 9 Dunscore.
- 9½ Dalgownier-house on right.
- 13 Crawfordton-house.
- 14½ Glencairn.
- 16 Ingliston house on left. Here this road is joined by the Edinburgh road to New Galloway, by Biggar and Leadhills, &c.
- 16½ MONYHIVE.

No. 113.—DUMFRIES to GLASGOW.

See Glasgow to Dumfries, (Lanarkshire), No. 87.

No. 114.—DUMFRIES to AYR.

See Ayr to Dumfries, (Ayrshire).

No. 115.—MOFFAT to CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Lockerby	16½	To Longtown	14 36½
Ecclefechan	6 22½	CARLISLE	9 45½

(Miles.)

- 1½ This road passes Dumcrieff, surrounded by extensive plantations, the property of the late Dr Currie, near which the rivers An-

(Miles.)

- nan, Moffat, and Ewan all join, and retain the name of the Annan, though before this it is the smallest of the three. The
- 4 road keeps the banks of the river, and soon after passes the vestiges of a Roman camp at Tassieholm. Continuing through this valley, the road crosses the river Wamphray, a tributary stream to the Annan. The old castle, and numberless cascades and ravines, whose banks are covered with wood, render the vale of Wamphray, Fettes, Bart, very picturesque and beautiful. Many large stones appear standing erect near the road, about 5 or 6 feet in height, supposed Roman. Going down the vale of Annan, having the river still on the right, the road passes Annan-bank on the west side; and thereafter the church
- 11½ of Johnston, on the opposite bank. A little onwards is Dinwoodie, and Dinwoodie Green Inn, 1½ miles farther. In the the neighbourhood of this is Jardinehall, the fine residence of Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, surrounded with thriving plantations. Spelden's Castle, the ancient seat of this family, stands near this. And about two miles south from Jardinehall, a road strikes off to the right across Annan, and joins the road to Lochmaben and Dumfries, already described. Here the face of the country becomes open to the south and west; the road recedes from the banks of the Annan, crosses the Dryfe,
- 16½ and soon after it reaches LOCKERBY, 4½ miles from Dinwoodie Green, which is a neat well-built town. About 2 miles
- 18 from Lockerby, the road passes through the village of Blackford, and soon after crosses the water of Milk, on the banks of which is Castlemilk. To the east, the hill of Burnswark attracts the eye. The road continues southward from Blackford, still keeping in sight of the Annan, but gradually recedes from it, the banks of which are covered with wood, and the country a good deal diversified with rises and flats, or holms on the river's banks. It continues of this description for 5 miles, till
- 23½ it reaches ECCLEFECHAN, 6 miles from Lockerby, a pretty large village, containing about 500 inhabitants, and remarkable for its fairs. Upon the banks of the Annan, in one of the most delightful vales in this county, stands the ancient castle of Hoddam, Sharp, Esq. and not far from this is the Tower of Repentance. Shortly after leaving Ecclefechan, a road branches off southwards to Annan by Cleuch-head and Warranby. After crossing a small river, the road continues through a well cultivated district, containing many neat

(Miles.)

gentlemen's seats, as Grahamhall, Braeshouse, Eiderbeck, and Bonshaw. About four miles from Ecclefechan, a great road strikes off on the left to Langholm by Springkell. The Carlisle road soon after crosses the small river Kirtle, whose banks are very picturesque. From the banks of the Kirtle the country continues open and fertile; the views to the south become enlarged, and the Solway Firth and opposite coast of Cumberland lie expanded; Carlisle, with its lofty castle and cathedral, appear in the distance. A little way brings the traveller to Gretna Green, 9½ miles from Ecclefechan.

32 GREYNA, a neat comfortable village. Passing from Gretna, the road turns to the east, follows the line of a steep declivity, and soon after passes the Sark, by a bridge of one arch, after which it is English ground. The road now goes through the Solway Moss, over a track called the *Debatable ground*; after this it crosses the Esk, and soon terminates in Longtown, 4½ miles from Gretna, and the first English town after leaving Scotland. It is small, but well built, having regular and spacious streets. Leaving Longtown, the road passes the venerable church of Ashby, unsheltered amongst trees. A few miles further, it passes, by a neat bridge, the river Lyne. The country here is flat; about 7 miles from Longtown, it crosses the Roman wall, and goes through the small village of Stanwix, situated on a gentle declivity towards the vale of Eden. Here the traveller has a fine view of Carlisle. There are several elegant mansions in this vale, the most conspicuous of which is Riccarby-house, the residence of Mr Richardson. Leaving Stanwix, the road crosses the Eden by two old narrow bridges, over the two branches of that river, having upon the right a level plain, called the Sacory; and after passing through a short suburb, enters the walled town of Carlisle, 9 miles from Longtown, by the Scotch gate, a square-fabric with an arched porch.

45½ CARLISLE.

No. 116.—KIRKCUDBRIGHT to Glasgow.

See Glasgow to Kirkcudbright, No. 94.

No. 117.—NEW GALLOWAY to Castle Douglas.

	(Miles.)
To Parton	8
Crossmichael	3 11
Castle-Douglas	3 14

No. 118.—EDINBURGH to PORTPATRICK.

(Miles.)	(Miles.)
To Bridge House Inn	To Castlefern - 3½ 70
near Linton - 16½	Balmaclellan - 8½ 78½
Bridge-end, Lanark-	New Galloway 1½ 80
shire - 3½ 20	Bridge of Dee 6 86
Biggar - 7½ 27½	Denotar - 5 91
Lamington - 6½ 34	Minigaff - 6½ 97½
Clyde Bridge - 3½ 37½	Newton-Douglas ½ 98
Leadhills - 9 46½	Glenluce - 15½ 113½
Holstein - 10½ 57	Stranraer - 9½ 123½
Penpont - 4 61	PORTPATRICK 6½ 129½
Monyhive - 5½ 66	

No. 119.—WIGTON to PORTPATRICK.

(Miles.)	(Miles.)
To Kirkowen - 8½	To Stranraer - 9½ 28
Glenluce - 9½ 18½	PORTPATRICK 6½ 34½

No. 120.—PORTPATRICK to CARLISLE, by Dumfries.

(Miles.)	(Miles.)
To Stranraer - 6	To DUMFRIES 16½ 79½
Glenluce - 10 16	Annan - 17½ 96½
Newton-Douglas 16 32	Gretna Green 8½ 105
Gatehouse-of-Fleet 17½ 49½	Longtown - 4½ 109½
Carlingwark - 13 62½	CARLISLE - 9½ 118½
Castle Douglas - ½ 63	

No. 121.—WHITHORN to PORTPATRICK.

(Miles.)	(Miles.)
To Merton House - 7	To Glenluce - 4½ 21
Killentree - 2½ 9½	Stranraer - 9½ 30½
Auchinmalg 7 16½	PORTPATRICK 6½ 37

No. 122.—PORTPATRICK *to* WHITHORN.

	(Miles.)
To Stranraer	6
Glenluce	10 16
WHITHORN	21 37

(Miles.)

- 6 Stranraer.
- 7 Culhorn, Earl of Stair, on the right.
- 8 Kirk of Inch.
- 9 Castle Kennedy, Earl of Stair.—Passes through a moor to
- 11½ Drumflower on the left. Genoch, Adair, on the right.
- 12 Dunraggat on the left.
- 15 Park, Hay, Bart.
- 15½ Crosses the river Luce.
- 16 Glenluce. Luce, Ross, Esq.
- 19 Ruins of Synaness Castle on the right.
- 20½ Auchmarly, Mr Adair, on the left.
- 29 Merton House, Maxwell, Bart.
- 31 Muirhouse ruins.
- 33 Appleby Loch on the right, and Castle Wigg, Hawthorn, Esq., on the left.
- 37 WHITHORN

No. 123.—NEWTON-STEWART *to* WHITHORN.

This road goes southward along the banks of the Cree.

- 3 Passes the ruins of Clarey-house on the left. It goes round the Moss of Cree, and
- 5½ Passes Glenturk on the right.
- 6 Joins the road from Creetown.
- 7 Wigton.
- 8 Crosses the river Bladenoch.
- 9 Baldoon ruins on the left.
- 10 Kirkenner Kirk on the left.
- 11 Knockencur on the right.
- 13 Kirk of Sorbie on the left.
- 15 Castle Wigg, Hawthorn, Esq. on the right.
- 17 Is joined by the Garlister road.
- 18 WHITHORN.

No. 124.—AYR *to* GLASGOW.

See Lanarkshire, (Glasgow to Ayr), No. 78.

No. 125.—AYR to PORTPATRICK.

See this road described, No. 84.

No. 126.—AYR to DUMFRIES.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Old Cumnock, by O-		To Sanquhar	12 34
chiltree	16½	Brownhill	14 48
New Cumnock	5½ 22	DUMFRIES	74 62

(Miles.)

This road formerly went by Mauchline, now it goes up the river
 5 by Stair-house. Soon after it passes Berekimming, Millar,
 7 Bart. Auchinleck-house, Boswell, on the left, and brings the
 traveller to the village of Ochiltree. It now enters the exten-
 10 sive plantations surrounding Dumfries-house; and about a
 mile further reaches

16½ OLD CUMNOCK. Here a road to Edinburgh goes to the left by
 Muirkirk; this takes a south-east direction, passing Glasnock;
 19 and onwards the ruins of Bereland Castle. It then goes by
 the borders of three small lochs, and soon after reaches

22 NEW CUMNOCK. From this the road goes down the banks of
 the Nith, over a very hilly track, round Garsoon hill, when it
 enters Dumfries-shire.

20 Passes through Kirkconnel, and through the village of Gateside;
 and onwards by Whitehill and Crawickholm to

34 SANQUHAR. The road still keeps the east bank of the river.

34 The ruins of an old castle on the left.

36 Bridge-end. Here there is a bridge over the Nith to Ellick-
 house, Veitch, standing amid very extensive plantations. The
 road continues round the foot of the Dalpeddar hills, and is
 very romantic, going by Enterkinefoot, till it reaches

44 Drumlanrig Castle, Marquis of Queensberry. Here a road goes off
 at the toll to Penpont, through the plantations of Drumlanrig.
 This crosses the river Carron, at Carron bridge, and soon after
 it goes through the village of

Thornhill. The road now recedes a little from the Nith, passes
 the water of Cample, and reaches the famous Academy of
 Closeburn: a little to the left is Closeburn Castle, Stewart
 Monteith.

46 BROWNHILL. Soon after leaving this, it falls in again with the
 Nith; on the opposite bank is Blackwood, Copland. At Al-
 girth bridge the road divides, one branch on each side of the
 river; that on the east goes by Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe, Auch-

(Miles.)

incriche, and Bloomfield, to Dumfries. This crosses the river to Friars Carse, passing Allanton on the left: soon after it crosses a road to Dunscore, and passes Elliesland on the left. A little onwards Isle Tower on the left, near the toll-bar. (Here a road goes to the left by Cowhill, and joins this again at Holywood.) This goes by the village of Druidville to Holywood. It here turns a little to the right, crosses the Clouden at the new bridge, passes Newton on the left, and Youngfield on the right. College Loch on the right, and St Mary Holm on the left; crosses the Nith by the new bridge to

62 DUMFRIES.

No. 127.—AYR to GIRVAN.

(Miles.)

To Maybole	-	-	-	8½
Kirk Oswald	-	-	-	4 12½
GIRVAN	-	-	-	7½ 20

(Miles.)

- 8½ Maybole.
- 9½ Baltarsan on left.
- 10 Crossraguel on left, and Auchinblain and Mains on right.
- 10½ Skipperknow to the right.
- 11½ Burnfoot on left.
- 12½ Kirkoswald and Manse.
- 13½ Douglaston on right, and Dalwhat to the left.
- 14 A considerable distance to the right, Turnberry Castle ruins.
- 15 Milton on right.
- 16 Belhemmy and Camphill on left.
- 18 Carrouch on left.
- 18½ Chapell.
- 20 GIRVAN.

No. 128.—AYR to GIRVAN by Dailly Kirk.

(Miles.)

To Maybole, as above	-	-	-	8½
Dailly Kirk	1	-	-	8 16½
GIRVAN	-	-	-	6 22½

(Miles.)

- ½ Fairfield, between which and the road is Greenfield.
- 1½ Belkisle on the right, on left Roset. Near this, on the right, is the hut in which Robert Burns the celebrated poet was born.

(Miles.)

- 4 Cross Deen.
 4½ Newark, on left Doonside.
 5½ Blairston and Monkwood.
 7½ Saughry-house,—on left Grange-house.
 8½ MAYBOLE.
 9½ On left Heart Loch, and Listletown on right.
 11 Dalduff ruins, cross Girvan.
 14 Kilkerran-house, Sir James Ferguson, Bart. on left.
 15 Drummellan-house.
 15½ Drumochreen-house.
 16½ Dalquharran-house.
 16½ Dailly Kirk.
 18½ Bargeny-house.
 19½ Kilkishan, Cathcart.—On left old Dailly kirk ruins.
 20½ Trochry-house.
 22½ GIRVAN.

No. 129.—AYR to IRVINE, 10 miles.

- 1 Toll-bar.
 1½ Ruins on left.
 2 Priestwick.
 2½ Orangefield on right, and Powburn on left.
 3½ Monkton. Road to Kilmarnock goes to the right.
 4 Fairfield on left.
 5 Crossburn.
 5½ Leasns.
 6 Six mile-stone.
 6½ Culerning on right.
 7 Pass Barasy and Akenyet on left.
 9 Cummingfield.
 10 IRVINE.

No. 130.—AYR to CARLISLE by Dumfries.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Old Cumnock	15	To Brownhill Inn	3 47½
New Cumnock	5½ 20½	DUMFRIES	11½ 59
SANQUHAR	12 32½	CARLISLE	37½ 96½
Thornhill	12 44½		

No. 131.—AYR to KILMARNOCK, 11 miles.

- 3½ Monkton. At this place the road takes to the right.
 5 Toll-bar.

(Miles.)

- 6 Burnbank and Helentown on right.
- 7 Spital and Coldhome on left.
- 8 Inchgowrick.
- 9 Treesbank on right.
- 10 Riccarton Kirk on right, and Helms.
- 11 KILMARNOCK.

No. 132.—AYR to CARLISLE by Douglas Mill.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Drogan	7	To Muirkirk	10½ 25½
Ochiltree	4 11	Douglas Mill	12½ 38
Old Cumnock	4 14	CARLISLE	73½ 110½

No. 133.—AYR to HAMILTON.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To St Quivex Kirk	2½	To Darvel	9 19
Fail	4½ 7	Strathaven	11½ 30½
Galston	7½ 14½	HAMILTON	7½ 38
New-Mills	2½ 17		

No. 134.—BEITH to KILMARNOCK.

(Miles.)	
To Stewarton	7
KILMARNOCK	6 13

Leaving Beith, on the left a new elegant church.

- 2 Bogston to the right.
- 3½ Giffin Castle ruins on left.
- 4½ Cross Lugton.
- 5½ Dunlop village.
- 7 Stewarton, noted for the regularity and cleanliness of its streets and houses.
- 7½ Cross Annock.
- 9 On the right, at a little distance, Peacock-bank House.
- 10 Cross Carmel at Shaw bridge, pass village of Kilmaurs to the right.
- 13 KILMARNOCK.

No. 135.—KILMARNOCK to HAMILTON.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Kingswell	7½	To Kilbride	4½ 17½
Eagleshams	5 12½	HAMILTON	7 24½

80 KILMARNOCK TO IRVINE, MAUCHLINE, &c.

No. 136.—KILMARNOCK to IRVINE.

	(Miles.)
To Dregburn	4½
IRVINE	2 6½

No. 137.—KILMARNOCK to MAUCHLINE.

(Miles.)

- 1 Law Hill on left.
- 1½ Crooked Holm, and cross Irvine water.
- 2 Whiteford on left, and Blair on right.
- 2½ Whiterys, Mossie, and Haining on right.—Pass toll-bar.
- 3 Wardhead on left.
- 4 Road to Galston on left, and on right to Tarbolton.
- 4½ Newbyre and Glentarf.
- 5½ Cairnhill on right.
- 6 Ladsie.
- 7 Glenhill to the right.
- 8 MAUCHLINE.

No. 138.—SALTCOATS to KILWINNING and BEITH.

- ½ Canalbank on right, and Leabank on left.
- 1½ Stevenston village.
- 2½ Mainside on right.
- 2½ Kildenhirst on left.
- 4 KILWINNING.
- 5 Woodgreen, Ardoch, and Auchenskeith to the left.
- 5½ Caustan to the right.
- 6 Jamestown on left, and on right Gooselaw and Gowkhill.
- 7 Muirhead on left.
- 8 Auchennhead on left, and Hulloch on right.
- 9 Drumbooy and Southbank.
- 10 Bogstone on left.
- 11 BEITH.

No. 139.—GREENOCK to GLASGOW, 22 miles, see
GLASGOW to GREENOCK, Nos. 74. & 75.

No. 140.—GREENOCK to AYR.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Largs	14½	To Kilwinning	4 32
Kilbride (West)	7½ 22	Irvine,	3 35
Saltcoats	6 28	AYR	11½ 46½

No. 141.—INVERARY to GLASGOW by *Helensburgh*.

See direct roads from Glasgow, in No. 100.

No. 142.—INVERARAY to GLASGOW by *Luss*.

See direct roads from Edinburgh, in No. 26.

No. 143.—INVERARAY to CAMPBELLTOWN.

	(Miles.)
To Goatfield	8
Lochgarehead	8 16
Inverneil	11½ 27½
West Tarbet	9½ 37
Killeen	18½ 55½
CAMPBELLTOWN	17½ 73

(Miles.)

This road goes southward down the west banks of Loch
Fyne;

- 4 Crosses Douglas water.
- 4½ St John's.
- 6 Pass Auchindrain.
- 7 Cross a small river at Forge.
- 8 Goatfield.—The road goes by the side of Loch Fyne, and at
- 11 Crosses Cada water.
- 11½ Auchgail House.
- 12½ Minart on the left.
- 16 Lochgare-head.
- 22½ Lochgilp-head Inn. Turning the projection of the loch,
the road, still keeping the water-side, passes
- 27½ Inverneil.
- 34 Pass the seat of Campbell of Asknish.
- 37 West Tarbet. At a distance to the left, Tarbet Castle.
- 42 Lagvoulán, or Whitehouse Inn.
- 47 Kirktown of Kirkcaldmonel.
- 53 Ruins of Runachan.

(Miles.)

55½ Killean Kirk.

61 Bar Inn. On left Barr House, Colonel Campbell.

64 Balacharty.

69 Ruins of Kilhuny. The road from this passes by Craigs,
Kirkmichael, and Drummore, to

73½ CAMPBELLTOWN.

No. 144.—INVERARAY to LOCH-GOILHEAD.

(Miles.)

Cross Ferry of St Catherine's	-	-	-	1½
Ardkinlass parks	-	-	-	1½ 9½
Tomachroshair	-	-	-	2 5½
Monaricadair Bridge	-	-	-	2 7½
LOCH-GOILHEAD	-	-	-	2½ 9

No. 145.—INVERARAY to ARDINTENNY on
LOCH LONG.

(Miles.)

Cross Ferry to St Catherine's	-	-	-	1½
Strachur Inn	-	-	-	5 6½
Whistlefield	-	-	-	6 12½
ARDINTENNY	-	-	-	5 17½

No. 146.—INVERARAY to ROTHESAY in BUTE.

New Road.

(Miles.)

To Strachur Inn, as above	-	-	-	6½
Leanach	-	-	-	4 10½
Bridge over the <i>Reul</i>	-	-	-	12½ 23½
Auchinbreck	-	-	-	2 25½
Cuilitrive	-	-	-	5½ 30½
Ferry	-	-	-	¼ 31
ROTHESAY	-	-	-	8 39

No. 147.—INVERARAY *to* PORTNAHAVEN *in* ISLAY.

	(Miles.)
To Lochgilp-head Inn, (see p. 18.)	22½
West end of Crinan Canal	7 29½
Keills at Lagg Ferry	12 41½
Ferry to Jura.	6 47½
Feoline (in Jura)	16 63½
Ferry to Port Askaig (in Islay)	1 64½
Bridge-end	7½ 72½
PORTNAHAVEN	14½ 87

No. 148.—INVERARAY *to* OBAN, *by* DALMALLY.

	(Miles.)
To Clady	9
Innishdale	1 10
Auchlean	1½ 11½
Dalmally	4½ 16
Bunau	12 28
Stenefield	4 32
Connel	3 35
OBAN	4 40

No. 149.—INVERARAY *to* OBAN, *by* PORTSON-
ACHAN.

	(Miles.)
To Portsonachan	12½
Ferry	½
Kilchrenan	1½
Bunaw	7
OBAN	12

No. 150.—INVERARAY to FORT-WILLIAM, FORT-AUGUSTUS, and INVERNESS.

	(Miles.)
To Mady	0
Lintahail	1 10
Auchlean	1½ 11½
Dalnally	4½ 16
Tyndrum	11 27
Inverannan	9 36
King's-house Inn	8½ 45½
Glencoe	9 54½
Ballichulish	5 59½
Ferry	½ 60
FORT-WILLIAM	14 74
Letter-Findlay	15½ 89½
FORT-AUGUSTUS	14 103
Invermorison	8½ 109½
Drumdroicht Inn	11½ 121
INVERNESS	14½ 135½

Roads made under the Commissioners, appointed by Government for making Roads and Bridges in the Highlands, copied from their own Report.

A road has been lately cut from Loch-Goillhead by Ardnac to Loch Fyne, and, though not fully completed, it has for some years been extremely useful to the public. Its extent is only 6 miles 726 yards.

The Kilmelford road from Kintraw Inn to the Church of Melford, in extent 8 miles 883 yards, was completed in the beginning of autumn 1813.

The Glendaruel road, from Cullintrive Ferry through the valley of Glendaruel to Leanach, has been completed. Its extent is 19 miles.

A road from Corpach Moss, along the west side of the river to Clunes, with a branch from that place towards Loch Arkegg, was completed in January 1812. This road is called the Lochie-side road; its extent is 12 miles 540 yards; and the manner in which it has been made does the highest credit to the contractors, Mess. Simpson and Wilson. Great part of this road lies in Inverness-shire.

Riddan road, a branch of the Glendaruel road from the bridge of Ballochindrain to the head of Loch Riddan, was completed in April 1812. Its extent is only 2 miles.

The Strachur road, extending nearly 11 miles, from Strachur on Loch Fyne to Ardintenny on Loch Long, was completed several years ago. The Earl of Dunmore has proposed to contribute towards a bridle-road from Loch-Goilhead, the southern termination of the Ardnœ road, to Ardintenny, the southern termination of the Strachur road, and the commissioners have resolved to cause the survey to be continued to Portinstock, in the hope that this desirable prolongation of the Strachur road may be adopted.

Besides these, several other roads of considerable extent and importance have been proposed in this county, and have either been already partly executed, or will be begun without delay. Such are, the Loch Awe road, to run from Loch Feachan on the western coast, across Loch Awe to near Inveraray, an extent of 20 miles; the Moydart road, from Corran Ferry at Ardgowr, by Loch Sunart, to the nearest convenient landing-place on the north side of Loch Moydart; this line of road is upwards of 34 miles in length, and is already finished; the Morvern road from Inversanda to the Sound of Mull, a length of 20 miles.

Several roads have likewise been completed or begun in some of the larger islands. In Jura a road of 16 miles in length, from the Ferry of Feoline to the Ferry of Lagg, has been finished. Application has been made to the commissioners for another road, to extend from Lagg to the northernmost point of the island.

In Mull, a road has been proposed and surveyed, to proceed from Tobermory by Ballachray, Torloisk-house, the Ferry to Ulva, and to Kirk of Salen, with branch roads, an extent of 31 miles.

No. 151.—BALLENÖCH ROAD.

From the village of Ballenoch, to the harbour of Crinan, 1 mile 1480 yards.

No. 152.—CRINAN ROAD.

From the Roche of Craignachona to Crinan Quay, west end of the Crinan Canal, 560 yards.

No. 153.—ARDNOE ROAD.

From Loch-Guilhead, by Ardnoe, to Loch Fyne, 6 miles 726 yards.

No. 154.—GLENDARUEL ROAD.

From Cuilintrive Ferry, through the valley of Glendaruel, to Leunach, 18 miles 1705 yards.

No. 155.—ISLAY ROAD.

From Bridge-end, in the Isle of Islay, to Portnahaven, 14 miles 1239 yards.

No. 156.—JURA ROAD.

From the Ferry of Feoline, to the Ferry of Zagg, in the Isle of Jura, 14 miles 157 yards.

No. 157.—KEILLS ROAD.

From the Quay of Keills, to a junction with the county road, 1 mile and 528 yards.

No. 158.—KILMELFORD ROAD.

From Kintraw Inn to the Kirk of Melford, 8 miles 888 yards.

No. 159.—LOCHAWA ROAD.

From Lochfeachan, on the west coast, across Lochawe to Inveraray, 30 miles 1089 yards.

No. 160.—LOCHIE-SIDE ROAD.

From the foot of Loch Arkegg, by Lochie River side, to Copach Moss, 12 miles 540 feet.

No. 161.—LOCHNAGUAL ROAD.

From the Ferry of Lochie, to Fort-William (westward), to Lochnagual in Aresraig, 37 miles 1087 yards.

No. 162.—MORVERN ROAD.

From Inversanda to the sound of Mull, 35 miles 541 yards.

No. 163.—MOYDART ROAD.

From the Corran Ferry of Ardgour, by Loch Sunart, to Loch Moydart, 34 miles 860 yards.

No. 164.—RIDDEN ROAD.

A branch of the Glendaruel Road, from the Bridge of Ballachindrin southward to Loch Ridden, 1 mile 1440 yards.

No. 165.—STRACHUR ROAD.

From Strachur, on Loch Fyne, to Ardiatanny on Loch Long, 10 miles 1234 yards.

No. 166.—TOBERMORY ROAD.

From the fishing village of Tobermory, by Ballachray, Torloisk house, and Ulva passage house, to the Kirk of Salen (with branch road), 31 miles 46 yards.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.**No. 167.—STIRLING to GLASGOW.**

	(Miles.)
To Loanhead	10
Kilsyth	6 16
Kirkintulloch	5 21
Glasgow	7½ 28

For a description of this road, No. 76.

No. 168.—STIRLING to INVERARAY.

See road from Edinburgh to Inveraray, in No. 25.

No. 169.—STIRLING to PERTH *by* AUCHTER-
ARDER.

	(Miles.)
To Dumblane	6
Green Loaning	5 11
Blackford	4½ 15½
Auchterarder	3½ 19
Dunning	5½ 24½
PERTH	9 33½

(Miles.)

- 3 Bridge of Allan.
- 5 Kippencross on right.
- 6 Dumblane.
- 7 Kippendavie, Stirling, Esq. on right.
- 11 Green Loaning.
- 14 Orthol on left.
- 15½ Blackford
- 16½ Gleneagles to the right.
- 18½ Kincardine ruins on right.
- 19 Auchterarder.
- 23 Gask, Oliphant, Esq. on left.
- 23½ Keltie-house on right.
- 24½ Dunning. Road to Kinross on right.
- 26 Garvock.
- 27 Invermay-house on right.
- 28 Forteviot Kirk.
- 28½ Dupplin Castle, Earl of Kinnoul, on left.
- 30 Aberdalgie Kirk.
- 33½ PERTH.

No. 170.—STIRLING to PERTH *by* CRIEFF.

	(Miles.)
To Dumblane	6
Green Loaning	5 11
Mythil kirk	6½ 17½

To CRIEFF	-	-	-	-	3	20
Foulis	-	-	-	-	4½	25
New Inn	-	-	-	-	3	28
Methven	-	-	-	-	3½	31½
PERTH	-	-	-	-	6½	38

(Miles.)

- 11 Green Loaning.
- 12 Ardoch on right.
- 13 Road to Blackford on right.
- 14 Orthol on right.
- 17 Road to Queensferry to the right.
- 17½ Muthil kirk.
- 18½ Castle Drummond to the left.
- 20½ Crieff.
- 21 Dalnacardoch road to the left.
- 23 Cultoquhey.
- 24 Abercainrey on right.
- 25 Foulis kirk on left.
- 27 Gorthey-house.
- 28 New Inn.
- 29 Balgowan on right.
- 31 Tippermalloch on right.
- 31½ Methven kirk on left.
- 33 Methven-house.
- 30 Hunting-Tower, Duke of Athole.
- 38 PERTH.

No. 171.—STIRLING to DUMBARTON.

To Gargunnoch	-	-	-	-	-	Miles.)
Kippen	-	-	-	-	4	6½
Drymen	-	-	-	-	12½	10½
DUMBARTON	-	-	-	-	11	23

At the toll-bar this road winds to the right, and keeps the

- 3 plantations and House of Touch on the left.
- 4 Craignase.
- 6½ Gargunnoch on the right, Campbell, Bart.
- 7 The village and Kirk of Gargunnoch.

(Miles.)

- 7½ Keparroch on the right.
 9 Passes the elegant policy of Buchquhan, Campbell.
 10½ Kippen.—Enters Perthshire.
 12 Kilhorn on the right.
 13 Cardross, Erakine, Esq. on the right.
 14 Enters Stirlingshire—Carden on the right.
 15½ Village of Buchlyvie.—The country is barren and naked for some miles.
 23 Kirk of Drymen.—Crosses the water of Enderick.
 23½ Road on the left goes to Glasgow; the road on the right to Bonhill.—On the right to Buchanan-house, Duke of Montrose.
 25 Kirk of Kilmaronock.
 29 Westertown.
 30 Road to the right goes to Luss, by boat of Ballach, and up the west bank of Loch Lomond.
 31 Bonhill Kirk.
 32 Levenside, Campbell, Esq.
 34 DUMBARTON.

No. 172.—STIRLING to ALLOA and DUNFERMLINE.

	(Miles.)
To Tullibody	5
ALLOA	2 7
Clackmannan	2 9
Kincardine	3½ 12½
Ferryburn	5½ 18½
DUNFERMLINE	4½ 23

No. 173.—STIRLING to KINROSS.

	(Miles.)
To Alloa	7
Linmill	2½ 9½
Forrest Mill	2½ 11½
Crook of Devon	6 17½
KINROSS	6 23½

No. 174.—STIRLING to KINROSS by DOLLAR.

	(Miles.)
To Alva	7
Tillicoultry	3 10
Dollar	3 13
Muckart Yeffs	4 17
Crook of Devon	3 20
KINROSS	6 26

TABLE of DISTANCES from STIRLING to the different TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c. in the COUNTY.

	Miles.	Fur.
To Auchinbowie	4	
Airth	8	3
Buchlyvie	14	5
Buchanan	24	1
Balmaha	25	7
Balfrou	19	1
Buckie Burn	6	2
Bannockburn	2	4
Bainsford	13	2
Bridge of Allan	3	3
Chesterhall	2	1
Carron Bridge	7	6
Castle Cary Bridge	10	3
Camelon	10	3
Carron shore	11	3
Carron	12	3
Causeyhead	1	5
Callender	16	
Drymen	21	7
Denny	7	1
Drip Bridge	2	3
Doune	8	4
Fintry	17	
Falkirk	11	3
Falkirk by Airth, &c.	14	1
Gargunnoch	5	7
Grangemouth	13	6

	Miles.	Fur.
To Kippen	9	5
Killearn	21	3
Kilsyth	12	
Kilsyth by Loanhead	15	
Lennoxton	24	0
Loanhead	8	6
Larbert	3	5
Lauriestown	12	6
Linlithgow Bridge	17	5
Linlithgow Bridge by Airth	18	1
Loch Katherine	25	2
Milngavie	30	5
Milltons	2	3
Maddixton	15	7
Newhouse	7	
Polmont	14	3
Rowardinnan	32	1
Redding	13	6
Strathblane	26	1
St Ninjans	1	3
Slamannan Kirk	17	1
Torrans	27	5
Torphichen Bridge	18	3

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

THE only roads passing through this county, are the roads from Stirling to Alloa, Dunfermline, and Kinross, (see Stirlingshire, p. 33.)

Besides the above, there is a road which passes through the county from Queensferry to Stirling in the following direction :

	(Miles.)
To Torryburn	8½
Culross	1½ 10
Kincardine	4½ 14½
Clackmannan	3½ 18
Alloa	2 20
Tullibody	2 22
STIRLING	5 27

ROADS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

Besides the great road to Perth, there is a very good one from Kinross to Stirling, by Dollar, (see Stirlingshire,) and there is likewise a good road from Kinross to Auchtermuchty and Cupar Fife. See road from Dunfermline to Cupar Fife, (Fifeshire.)

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN FIFESHIRE.

No. 175.—CUPAR FIFE to NEWBURGH and
PERTH.

	(Miles.)
To Kilmaron	1
Kinnaird ruins	5 6
Lindores village	1½ 8
NEWBURGH	2½ 10½
Abernethy*	3 13½
Bridge of Erne	5 18½
PERTH	3½ 22

No. 176.—ST ANDREWS to CUPAR.

	(Miles.)
To Guard Bridge	3½
Osnaburgh	3 6½
CUPAR	3 9½

(Miles.)

On leaving St Andrews, the road goes to the right.

- 1 Strathtyrum, Cheape, on the left.
- 2 Bloomfield, Meldrum, on the left, and Kincaple distillery.
- 3½ Edenside on the right.
- 3½ Guard Bridge across the Eden; here the road to Dundee takes the right, this goes northward to
- 6 Clayton, Meldrum.
- 6½ Osnaburgh village.
- 9½ CUPAR.

* At this place there is a circular tower 74 feet high, of Pictish origin.

No. 177.—ST ANDREWS *to* DUNDEE WATER-SIDE.

(Miles.)

- 1 Strathtyrum on the left, goes round the bay.
- 3 Kincaple on the left, Eden-side, on the right.
- 4 Cross the river Eden by a bridge of 6 arches.
- 5 Earls-hall on the right.
- 5½ Goes through Leuchars, a neat village.
- 6 Leuchars Castle.
- 7 Road to Ferry-Port-on-Craig on the right.
- 6 St Ford on right.
- 10 Cupar road joins this.
- 10½ Woodhaven.

No. 178.—CUPAR FIFE *to* DUNDEE *by* KILMANY.

(Miles.)

To Logie Road	2½
Kilmany	2½ 5
Woodhaven	4 9½
DUNDEE, by water	2 11½

No. 179.—EDINBURGH *to* DUNDEE *by* RATHILLET.

(Miles.)

To Path-head	14½
Plaisterers Inn	5½ 19½
New Inn	2½ 22
Letham	6 28
Rathillet	6 34½
Kilmany	1½ 35
Woodhaven	4½ 40
DUNDEE, by water	2 42

No. 180.—ST ANDREWS *to* NEWPORT.

(Miles.)

- 6 Leuchars Castle.
- 7 On left, road to Cupar, and on the right, road to Port-on-Craig Ferry.

(Miles.)

9 Forgan Kirk on right.

10½ NEWPORT.

**No. 181.—DUNFERMLINE to CUPAR-FIFE, by
KINROSS and AUCHTERMUCHTY.**

	(Miles.)
To Crossgates	4
KINROSS	9 13
Milnathort	2 15
Strathmiglo	7 22
AUCHTERMUCHTY	1½ 23½
Kinloch	3 26½
CUPAR-FIFE	6½ 33

No. 182.—DUNFERMLINE to KINGHORN.

	(Miles.)
To Inverkeithing	4
Aberdour	4 8
Barnetisland	8¼ 11¼
KINGHORN	3½ 14½

No. 183.—TORRYBURN to KINGHORN.

	(Miles.)
To North Queensferry	9
Inverkeithing	2½ 11½
KINGHORN	10½ 22

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN PERTHSHIRE.

No. 184.—PERTH to STIRLING.

See Stirling to Perth, No. 179. & 180.

No. 185.—PERTH to GLASGOW.

See Glasgow to Perth, &c. Vol. I.

No. 186.—PERTH to ABERDEEN.

See Roads from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, Vol. I.

**No. 187.—PERTH to DUNKELD, KILLIN, and
LOCH ERNE-HEAD.**

See this Road described, Vol. I.

No. 188.—PERTH to CUPAR ANGUS.

See Road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by Perth, Vol. I.

No. 189.—PERTH to BLAIRGOWRIE.

	(Miles.)
To Isla Bridge	10
Blairgowrie	5 15

No. 190.—PERTH to FORFAR and BRECHIN.

See Road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by Perth, Vol. I.

No. 191.—DUNDEE to BRECHIN.

	(Miles.)
To Fithie	4
Forfar	10 14
BRECHIN	12½ 26½

**No. 192.—PERTH to CRIEFF and LOCH ERNE-
HEAD.**

	(Miles.)
To Methven	6½
New Inn	3½ 10
Foulis	3 13
CRIEFF*	4½ 17½

* See Road from Crieff to Perth particularly described under Stirlingshire.

	(Miles.)
To Comrie	6½ 24
Mickle Port	5½ 29½
Loch Erne-Head	7 36½

No. 193.—PERTH to DUNDEE.

	(Miles.)
To Inchturk	13½
Longforgan	3 16½
DUNDEE	6 22½

(Miles.)

This is a pleasant road down the east bank of the Tay, through the Carse of Gowrie; after crossing the bridge, it goes to the right, passing the Kirk of Kinnoul on the left, and winds

- 2 Round Kinnoul Craigs, Bellwood on the left.
- 3 Kinfauns on the right, Lord Gray.
- 4 Seggieden on the right, Hay, Esq. and the ruins of Elcho Castle on the opposite bank.
- 4½ A road goes over the hill on the left, and falls in again with this at the 7th milestone.
- 6 Road goes off to the Boat of Inchirry.
- 7 Glencarse House on the left, and onwards Glendoick, Errol.
- 8 Glendoick, Craigie, Esq. on the left.
Two roads go off on the right, one down the Carse, the other westward to the Boat, across the river.
- 9½ Kirk of Kilspeindy.
- 10½ Rait Inn.
- 11 Fingask, Thriepland, Bart.
- 12½ Kinnaird, and Castle on the left.
- 13 Inchmartin, Ogilvy, Esq. on the right.
- 14 Ballendean, Wedderburn, Bart. on the left.
- 14½ Ballegarny.
- 15 Rossie on the left, Drimnie and ruins of Moncur Castle on the right.
- 16 Castle Lyon on the right, Earl of Strathmore.
- 16½ Kirk of Longforgan.
- 18 Milnfield, Miln, Esq. on the right.

(Miles.)

- 19 Gray, Lord Gray, and enters Angus-shire; the road now goes close by the Tay.
 20 Invergoury, Murray, Esq.
 20½ Balgay, Lesley, Esq. on the left.
 21 Blackness, Hunter, Esq.
 22 Logie and Diddup.
 22½ DUNDEE.

N. B. This is the road which the mail-coach takes to Aberdeen.

In place of going by Rait Inn, a new road has been made, leaving the one above described, a little after it passes Glencarse House, above the 7th milestone; having Megginch Castle on the right, it passes Inchmartin, and goes through Inchtute, and joins the old road at Longforgan.

CROSS ROADS in this COUNTY.

No. 194.—DUNKELD to BLAIRGOWRIE.

	(Miles.)
To Clunie *	7
Blairgowrie	5 12

No. 195.—CALLENDAR to KILLIN.

	(Miles.)
To Loch Erne-head	13½
Killin	81. 2½

* On a small island in the loch of Clunie stands Clunie Castle, Earl of Airly.

No. 196.—CUPAR OF ANGUS to DUNKELD.

(Miles.)

To Kirk of Lethindy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
DUNKELD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 15

No. 197.—DOWN to CALLENDAR and LOCH-ERNE-HEAD.

See a Description of this Road, Vol. I. Edinburgh to Inveraray.

CROSS ROADS in the COUNTY of ANGUS.**No. 198.—DUNDEE to PERTH, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

For a particular Description of this Road, see Vol. I. No. 31.

No. 199.—DUNDEE to CUPAR OF ANGUS and DUNKELD.

(Miles.)

Cupar of Angus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Kirk of Lethindy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 21
Dunkeld	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 29

(Miles.)

This road goes northward, leaving the road to Perth on the left.

- 1 Logie on the right.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Lochie, and a road to Gray on the left.
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ Gourdie on the left.
- 4 Road goes to Meigle on the right.
- 6 Foulis, Murray, Bart. on the left, and Adamston, Blair, Esq. on the right.

(Miles.)

- 7 Lundie, Lord Duncan, on the right.
- 8 Lundie Loch on the right.
- 11 Pitcur ruins on the left; soon after a road goes to Perth on the left.
- 12 Haliburton House on the right.
- 12½ Kettins Kirk and Newhall.
- 14 CUPAR OF ANGUS; enter Perthshire, and
- 14½ Cross the Isla river.
- 16 Road on the right to Blairgowrie.
- 18 Road to ditto on the right; pass two roads on the left.
- 19 Pittendrich.
- 20 Lethindy on the left, Estandy on the right.
- 21 Kirk of Lethindy.
- 22 Delvin, Mackenzie, Bart. on the left.
- 23 Cotely.
- 24 Caputh Kirk, and falls in with the Tay.
- 24½ Murthly, Stewart, Esq. on the left.
- 25 Stenton on the right.
- 26½ Newtyle.
- 28½ Blairgowrie; on the opposite side,
- 29 DUNKELD.

No. 200.—DUNDEE to CUPAR ANGUS and BLAIR-GOWRIE.

	(Miles.)
To Cupar Angus	15
Blairgowrie	5

(Miles.)

- After leaving North Tay Street, the traveller passes
Dudhope Castle Barracks, and Mains of Dudhope, Rankine, Esq. on the right.
- 1 Pleasance.
Logie, Isaac Watt, Esq. on the left.
 - 2 Lochie, and a road to Gray-House, and to the Kirk of Liff on the left.
Farm-House of Dryburgh on the left.
 - 3½ Lundie House, Lord Viscount Duncan, on the left.
 - 5 Dronly, and road to Meigle and Alyth on the right.

(Miles.)

- 10 Lundie Kirk on the right.
- 13 Pitcur Castle in ruins on the left.
- 13½ Hallyburton House, Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, on the right.
- 14 Kirk of Rettins on the right.
Lintrose, J. Murray, Esq. on the left.
- 15 Cupar-Angus, enter Perthshire.
Beech-hill on the right.
- 15½ Cross the Isla at Cupar Bridge.
Kirk of Bendochy on the right.
- 19½ Blairgowrie-House, Col. M'Pherson.
Ava-House on the left.
- 20 BLAIRGOWRIE.

No. 201.—DUNDEE to FORFAR.

(Miles.)

- After crossing the Don Bridge, road to Arbroath on the right.
- Lunatic Asylum on the right.
- Road to Brechin on the right.
- 2 Castle of Mains of Fintry, in ruins on the left.
Kirk of Mains and Strathmartine on the left.
Cross Dighty water.
- 3 Powrie Castle in ruins on the right.
Bank of Baldovan, Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart. on the left.
Balmuir, J. G. Webster, Esq. on the left.
- 4 Cross Fithie water.
- 5 Tealing-House, Scrymgeoure, and Kirk of Tealing on the left.
- 8 Tarbrax Toll.
- 10 Fotheringham-House on the right, Thomas Fotheringham, Esq.
Inverarity Kirk on the right.
Kincaldrum, Graham, on the left.
- 11 Invereighty, Colonel Lawrieston, on the left.
Kinnettles, J. Harvey, Esq. on the left.
- 14 FORFAR.

No. 202.—DUNDEE to BRECHIN, 23 Miles.
(Miles.)

- Arbroath road on the right.
- Lunatic Asylum on the right.
- Forfar road on the left.
- 1 Stobs fair Muir on the left.
- 2 Cross Dighty water.
- Road to Duntroon on the left.
- Longhaugh on the left.
- Douglas Bleachfield on the right.
- Drumgieth on the right.
- 3½ Baldovie on the right; Baldovie Toll, and road to Broughty ferry on the right, and to Brechin on the left.
- Pitkerro, Mungo Dick, Esq. on the left.
- 4 Linlathen House, T. Erskine, Esq. on the right.
- 6 Drumsturdy mair.
- 7 New Inn
- The road now turns to the left, and leaves the Arbroath road on the right.
- Newbigging and Burgher meeting-house on the left.
- Cross Pitairly bridge.
- Dunfin on the right.
- Castle of Affleck, Yeaman, on the left.
- 10 Kirk of Monikie.
- Panmure House on the right.
- 11½ Cross the bridge at Crombie mill.
- 13½ Carmylie.
- 14½ Redford.
- 16 Conansyth on the left.
- Parkconnan on the right.
- 17½ Fall into the road from Arbroath to Brechin, at the farmhouse of Leggieston, near Pitmuie's mill toll.
- 3½ Baldovie Toll as above.
- This road turns to the left.
- Pitkerro on the right.
- Ballumbie, D. Miller, Esq. on the left.
- Duntroon, Graham, on left.
- 5 Kirk of Murroes on the right.
- Graigie, J. Guthrie, Esq. on the left.

(Miles.)

- 6½ Old Four-mile House.
- 8 Castle of Affleck on the right.
- 11½ Kirkbuddo, Colonel Erskine, on the left.
- 12½ Draffin.
- Idvies, J. Baxter, Esq. on the left.
- Dunnichen, J. Dempster, Esq. on the left.
- Kirkden.
- 16 Letham.
- Milldens.
- Balgavies on the left.
- Turin, Watson, on the left.

No. 203.—DUNDEE to KIRRIEMUIR.

(Miles.)

To Kermick	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Milltown	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 9
Glamis	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 11
KIRRIEMUIR	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 16

(Miles.)

- 1 Road to Forfar goes to the right.
- 2 Kirktown on the right.
- 2½ Cross Dighty water.
- 3 Balmuir on right.
- 5 Kernick.
- 7 Seedlie Hills to the left.
- 9 Milltown.
- 10 Rochelhill on left.
- 11 Glamis; road to Forfar on the right; to Perth on left.
- 11½ Glamis Castle, Earl of Strathmore, on right.
- 12 Bridgend.
- 13½ Roundhill.
- 14½ Logie to the right.
- 15 East Muirhead.
- 16 KIRRIEMUIR.

No. 204.—DUNDEE to GLAMMIS and KIRRIEMUIR.

	(Miles.)
To Glammis	12
Kirriemuir	6
	<hr/> 18

(Miles.)

This road turns to the left at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Forfar road.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lumleyden Toll.

12 GLAMMIS.

Roundhill

Logie, T. Kinloch, Esq. on the right.

18 KIRRIEMUIR.

No. 205.—DUNDEE to MEIGLE and ALYTH.

	(Miles.)
To Newtyle	11
Meigle	2
Alyth	4
	<hr/> 17

(Miles.)

5 Dronly, as on Cupar-Angus road.

Auchterhouse Kirk on the right.

7 Auchterhouse, Earl of Airly, on the left.

11 Newtyle Kirk.

Ballantyne House on the left.

Kilpurnie Observatory on the right.

13 Belmont Castle, Hon. J. S. W. M'Kenzie on the left.

13 MEIGLE.

Meigle House, P. Murray, Esq. on the left.

14 Cross the Isla at the Boat of Crathie.

Ballindoch, C. Hay, Esq. on the right.

Balharry, J. Smith, Esq. on the left.

Jordanstone, Admiral Knight, on the right.

17 ALYTH.

No. 206.—*ABERBROTHOCK to FORFAR.*

(Miles.)

- 1 Cairnil House on right.
- 1 Muirdean on left.
- 3 New Grange to the right.
- 6 Road to Panmure, goes to the left.
- 7 Cross Rennie water, Brechin road to the right.
- 8 Guthrie Kirk.
- 9 Balgaes on the left.
- 10 Bridgend.
- 11 Dunnichen on left, and Loch of Roscobie to the right.
- 12 Roscobie Kirk to the right.
- 13 Loch Fithie.
- 13½ Road to Brechin on the right.
- 15 FORFAR.

No. 207.—*ABERBROTHOCK to BRECHIN.*

(Miles.)

- 1 This road the same as last described, to the 7th mile-stone, where it crosses Bennie water.
- 10 Munroman moor on the left.
- 13½ BRECHIN.

No. 208.—*CUPAR OF ANGUS to MONTROSE.*

(Miles.)

To Meikle	-	-	-	-	-	5½
Glamis	-	-	-	-	-	6 11½
Forfar	-	-	-	-	-	5½ 16½
Brechin	-	-	-	-	-	12½ 29
MONTROSE	-	-	-	-	-	8 37

No. 209.—*BRECHIN to MONTROSE.*

(Miles.)

- Leaving Brechin, the South Esk river on right, the road goes by
- 2 Kincaig.
 - 3 Magdalen Chapel.
 - 5 Dun, Erskine, Esq.

-
- 5½ Ecclesjohn, to the left.
 - 7 Heatherwick and Borrowfield to the left.
 - 8 MONTROSE.
-

No. 210.—MONTROSE to LAUBENCEKIRK.
(Miles.)

- 1 Newmanswalls, on left.
 - 2 Charlton house on right, and Borrowfield on left.
 - 3 Rosebank on right.
 - 4 Craigo to the left.
 - 5 Cross North Esk river.
 - 5½ Marykirk on right.
 - 6 Kirkton Hill.
 - 9½ Johnston on right.
 - 10 LAUBENCEKIRK.
-

No. 211.—MONTROSE to FETTERCAIRN.
(Miles.)

- 1 Road to Aberdeen to the right.
 - 2 Charkton on right, and on the left, road to Brechin.
 - 3 Rosebank.
 - 4 Craigo on right.
 - 6 Logie Kirk on right.
 - 7 North Esk Bridge.
 - 8 Inglesmaldy on left.
 - 10 Eslie.
 - 11 Road to Marykirk on right.
 - 13 Fettercairn House on the right.
-

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN KINCARDINESHIRE.

The great coast road from Montrose, which passes through this county to Aberdeen, has been already traced, Vol. I.

Another great road passes through this county to Fochabers, which lies over a very mountainous district, and has been already given, (See Edinburgh to Fochabers, Vol. I. No. 28.)

No. 212.—STONEHAVEN *to* BANCHARY-TERNAN,
by GRAMPIAN HILLS.

	(Miles.)
Bridge of Finlayston	2½
Pass of Mountain	5½ 8
Bridge of Tangh	7½ 15½
Banchary Ternan	½ 16

CROSS ROADS in this COUNTY.

	(Miles.)
From Fettercairn to Montrose	12
Laurencekirk to Montrose	10
————— to Old Mill of Hirn	[21

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

The great line of road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, Inverness, &c. runs through this county; for a description of which, see Vol. I. No. 28. p. 83.

No. 213.—*ABERDEEN to BANFF and INVERNESS, by ELGIN and FORRES.*

	(Miles.)
To Old Meldrum	18
Turreff	16½ 3½
BANFF	10½ 45
Portsoy	6½ 51½
Cullen	5½ 57
Fochabers	12 69
ELGIN	8½ 77½
FORRES	11½ 89
Nairn	10½ 99½
INVERNESS	15½ 115½

(Miles.)

- 1 Toll-bar. The road goes close to the Inverury canal.
- 1½ Powis, Leslie, Esq. and Old Aberdeen on the right.
- 1½ Fraserfield on right; on the north side of Don, extensive linen-works and bleachfield.
- 2½ Middlefield on the left, and Woodside on the right.
- 3 On the left, on the top of the hill, Auchmill, Forbes, Esq. Persaly bleachfield on the opposite side of Don.
- 3½ Inverury and Old Meldrum roads separate.
- 4 On the right Stonywood paper-mills; on the left, village of Greenburn, and a little farther up, Crabston, Mr Thom.
- 5 On the right Grandhome, Paton, Esq.; on the left, the hill of Tyre-bagger at some distance.
- 6 Crosses the Inverury canal.
- 6½ Crosses the Don by a wooden bridge.

(Miles.)

- Parkhill, Skene, Esq. on the right; Kirk of Dyce on the left.
- 7 A road goes off to the left to Fintray-house, Forbes, Bart.
- 8 Rosehall on the right.
- 9 Kimmundy on the left, and a little farther on Elrick, Burnett, Esq.
- 10 Kirk of New Machar.
- 11 On the left, at some distance, Disblair, Dyce.
- 12 Straloch, Ramsay, on the left.
- 15 Leithfield on the left, Udney on the right, at some distance.
- 18 *Old Meldrum*; a road goes off to the left to Inverury, another to Huntly;—a road on the right to Haddo-House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen.
- 18½ Meldrum House, Urquhart, Esq. on the right,
- 18½ Toll-bar.
- 19 Farm of Bethelnie on the left.
- 23½ Farm of Easter Crichtie to the left.
- 25 Church of Fyvie on the right; a road to Old Rayne on the left.
- 25½ Toll-bar.
- 25½ Fyvie Castle, General Gordon, on the right; road to Huntly on the left.
- 29½ Towie, Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, on the left.
- 31½ Road to Hatton-Lodge.
- 31½ Gask, Earl of Fife, on the left; imperfectly seen, Hatton-Lodge, Duff, Esq. on the right.
- 31½ Road to Gask.
- 32 Delgatie Castle, distant, on the right, Earl of Fife. Toll-bar.
- 34 Forglen Church on the left, imperfectly seen. The view is very interesting here.
- 34½ Turrell, Forglen house in front, Abertromby, Bart. Muireak, Morison, Esq.
- 35 Road to Delgatie Castle.
- 37½ Craigston, Urquhart, Esq. to the right.
- 38 Toll-bar.
- 39 Castleton-ruins.
- 40½ Church of King Edward on the left.

(Miles.)

- 41 Edan-ruins, Dunbar, Esq. on the left.
- 42 Road to Montcoffer on the left; house not seen, Earl of Fife.
- 44 Duff-house, Earl of Fife; grand view here.
- 44½ Crosses the Deveron, road to Macduff on the right.
- 45 BANFF.
From Banff the road goes by the coast of the Moray Frith.
- 46 Boyndie village.
- 48 Kirk of Boyndie on the left.
- 49 Ruins of Boyndie on the right.
- 50 Auchmore.
- 51¼ PORTSOY. Durn house on the left.
- 53 House of Glassaugh.
- 55 Birkenbog, Abercromby, Barr.
- 57 CULLEN. The road now leaves the coast, and
- 58 Passes through the plantations of Binnshill.
- 60 Ranas, Hay, Esq. on the left.
- 62 Letterfoury on the left; after this it passes Walkerdale, Thorniebank, and Birkenbush, on the left; and Aradoul, Cairnfield, Boggs, and Glystyrus, on the right.
- 64 Leechieston, Gordon, on the right; soon after this it enters the woods of Fochabers.
- 69 FOCHABERS, and Gordon Castle. Crosses the Spey, and enters Morayshire by a neat bridge lately finished.
- 70 Speymouth Kirk on the right.
- 72 Road goes to Urquhart on the right.
Pittensear on the left, Urquhart Kirk on the right.
- 74 Longbride Kirk on the left.
- 75 Village of Sheriffstoun, and falls upon the river Lossie.
The Kirk of St Andrews on the right.
- 77½ ELGIN.
- 78 A road goes off to Pluscardine, and soon after another to Mostown. Cross the Lossie.
- 79 Quarrywood on the right.
- 81 Road on the right to Alves.
- 83 Alves Kirk on the right, and Clervis on the left.
- 84 Earnside-ruins on the right.
- 85 Kildat on the right.

(Miles.)

- 86 Burgie Castle on the left.
 87 Ruins of Kinloss Abbey and Kirk.
 89 FORRES; several curious carved pillars on the right.
 Leaving Forres, a road on the left to Strathspey.
 91 Cross the river Findhorn; House of Dalvey, Grant, Bart.
 and Moy, on the right.
 93 Kirk of Dyke and Brodie house, on the left.
 95 Enter Nairnshire.
 96 Inchoch, Brodie, Esq. on the left.
 99½ NAIRN.
 The road, on leaving Nairn, passes Firhall on the left.
 101 Balblair Loch on the right.
 103 Kildrummy house on the right.
 105 Loch of Clanns on the left.
 107 Crosses the road from Perth to Fort George, and enters
 Inverness-shire.
 108 Croy Kirk on the left.
 110 Field where the battle of Culloden was fought, on the
 right.
 111 Castle Stewart, Earl of Moray.
 113 Culloden-House, Forbes, on the left.
 115½ INVERNESS.

No 214.—ABERDEEN to HUNTLY and FOCH-
 ABERS.

					(Miles.)
To Greenburn	-	-	-	-	5
Glasgowego	-	-	-	-	4½ 9½
Kintore	-	-	-	-	2½ 12
Inverury	-	-	-	-	3½ 15½
Old Rayne	-	-	-	-	8½ 24
HUNTLY	-	-	-	-	12 36
Keith	-	-	-	-	10½ 46½
FOCHABERS	-	-	-	-	8 54½

(Miles.)

This road goes by the south side of the river Don, till it reaches Inverury; it then takes the river Urie for its guide for the greater part of the way.

(Miles.)

- 2 At the 2d milestone from Aberdeen lies Hilltown, Johnstone, Bart. on the left.
- 4 Slattie on the right, and the Kirk of Newhills on the left.
- 5 Crabston, Mrs Thom, on the left.
- 6 The toll-bar on the top of the hill.
- 8 Caskiebean, Henderson, Esq. on the right.
- 9 Glasgowege, Wilson, Esq. on the right.
Glasgow forest, Leys, Esq. on the left.
- 11 A road goes off on the left to Kemnay and Monymusk.
- 12 KINTORE ; the road crosses the Inverury Canal. Toll-bar.
- 13 Thainstone, Mitchell Forbes, Esq. on the left.
- 14½ Crosses the Don by a stone bridge.
- 15 INVERURY. Keith-Hall, the residence of the Earl of Kintore, on the right.
- 18 Toll-bar.
- 19 Old Castle of Balquhain, and a little farther on, the Kirk or Chapel of Garrioch on the left ; on the right, beyond Urie, is Harlaw, where Donald of the Isles was defeated.
- 21 Pitcaple, Lumsden, Esq. a road goes off to the right, by a bridge over the Urie, to Rayne.
- 22 Logie House, Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Esq. on the right ; Pittodrie, Knight, Esq. on the left.
- 23 Crosses Gadie, the Kirk of Oyne on the left, and West-hall a little to the north.
- 24 Pitmachie Inn on the left.
OLD RAYNE on right.
- 25 Newton, Gordon, Esq. on right.
- 27 Kirk of Inch, and hill of Dun-o-deer at some distance on the left.
- 29 Shillagreen on the left.
Kirk of Culsalmond on the right.
Bain's hole toll-bar.
- 30 The road then passes through the glens of Fondland, and on to
- 36 HUNTLY.
- 37 Cross Dovaran.
- 38 Road to Portsoy on the right.]

(Miles.)

- 42 Kirk of Cairnie on the right.
 46 To the right Birkenburn.
 46½ KEITH;—cross Isla.
 49 Newmills road to the right.
 54½ FOCHABERS; Gordon Castle, Duke of Gordon, on the right.

No. 215.—ABERDEEN to CASTLETOWN of BRAE-MAR.

(Miles.)

To Peterculter	-	-	-	7½
Banchory Ternan	-	-	-	10½ 18
Kincardine o'Neil	-	-	-	7½ 25½
Charlestown	-	-	-	4 29½
Tulloch Inn	-	-	-	9 38½
Bridge of Gairn	-	-	-	9½ 41
Crathy Inn	-	-	-	6 47
Braemar	-	-	-	8½ 55½
CASTLETOWN	-	-	-	1 56½

(Miles.)

This road goes up the Dee, the banks of which are in many places well wooded, and the scenery is highly romantic; pass

- 4 Banchory Davenich on left.
 4½ Cults house on right.
 5 Murle house, Henderson, Esq. on right.
 6 Keep road to left.
 7½ Peterculter;—to the right Culter house.
 10 Kirk of Drumoak; to the right stands Irvine of Drum's house.
 13 Kirk of Durris to left.
 13½ Road to Skene on right.
 15 *Lays*, Burnet, Bart.
 18 Banchory Ternan. Leaving this, the road continues on the north side of the river, and passes
 20 Blackhall to the left; and on the right, Inchmarlo, Douglas, Esq.; road moorish to

(Miles)

- 25½ Kincardine o'Neil.
- 29½ Charlestown ;—Aboyne Castle to the right.
- 31 Heugh-head.
- 35 Castle ruina.
- 38½ Tulloch Inn and Pamanach well, fine watering-place.
- 40 Craigs of Ballatan.
- 41 Bridge of Gairn.
- 44 Easter Micrass on the right.
- 45½ Abergeldy to the left.
- 47 Crathy Inn.
- 48½ Monaltree.
- 54 Invercauld on the right.
- 55½ Castle of Braemar.
- 56½ CASTLETOWN Inn.

No. 216.—ABERDEEN to FRASERSBURGH.

	(Miles.)
To Ellon	16½
Old Deer	11½ 28
Strichen	5 33
FRASERSBURGH	10 43

(Miles.)

- 1 Old Aberdeen.
- 1½ Seaton, Forbes, Esq. on the left.
- 2 Road crosses the Don, by the Gothic arch. A road on the right goes to Udney.
- 3 Murcar farm.
- 4 Mindurno.
- 6½ Millden.
- 7 Eggie on the right.
- 8 Drumside, Scott, Esq. on the right.
On the left a road goes off to Ards, Dingwall, Esq.
- 8½ Kirk of Belhelvie on the right, and a little farther on
Mennie, Turner, Esq.
On the left Orrock, Orrock, Esq.
- 10½ A road goes off to the right, to Foveran and Newburgh.

(Miles.)

- 11½ A road from Newburgh to the westward.
- 12 Foveran, Robertson, Esq. on the right, and Newburgh.
- 12½ A turnpike road from Newburgh to Uday crosses.
- 14 Tippetty farm, Watson, Esq. on the left.
- 15 Kirk of Logie Buchan below on the right.
- 16½ Ellon.
- 17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, to the left; Watertown ruins on the right.
- 18 Auchmacoy, Buchan, Esq. to the right.
- 20½ Birnis toll-bar; road to Peterhead goes to the right.
- 21 Auchleuchries, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
- 23 Auchquharnie on the right: uninteresting road for some time.
- 25½ Skelmuir on the left.
- 26½ Shannas toll-bar, Upper Kimmund, Ferguson, Esq. on the right.
- 26½ Cloa meeting-house; a road here goes west to Crechie, Skelmuir, &c. and east to Peterhead.
- 29½ Crosses the South Ugie, Knock to the left.
- 30½ Crosses a road to Old Deer; village of Mintlaw; the turnpike-road from Peterhead to Banff crosses here. Pitfour, Ferguson, Esq. M. P. to the left.
- 31½ Kinninmonth, Russel, Esq. to the right (distant.)
- 32½ Village of Fetterangus and Gavil on the left; crosses the North Ugie, and a little farther on, the old road from Strichen to Peterhead; mill and farm of Cabra on the left.
- 33½ Woods of Strichen-house on the left (distant).
- 34½ Village of New Leeds; hill of Mormounth to the left.
- 36 Park on the left; a road here crosses from Strichen to Crimond, &c.
- 36½ Toll-bar; Blairmormond on the right.
- 37 A road to Longmay to the right, Old Place of Corties on the left.
- 37½ Kirk of Longmay, Cairness-house, Gordon, Esq. and Craigellie, Shand, Esq. on the right.
- 37½ Turnpike road from Peterhead joins; Mormond-house, Gordon, Esq. on the left.

(Miles.)

- 35½ Auchiries, Gordon, Esq. and Memsie, Lord Saltoun,
(wooded and distant,) on the left; Kirk of Rathen on
the right; crosses water.
39½ Castle of Cairnburgh on the right, a fine ruin.
40½ Porter's Lodge, Philorth, Lord Saltoun, on the right.
48 FRASERSBURGH.

No. 217.—**ABERDEEN to PETERHEAD.**

	(Miles.)
To Ellon - - - - -	16½
Cruden Kirk - - - - -	8½ 25½
PETERHEAD - - - - -	8 33½

(Miles.)

- 16½ Ellon. Old road to Old and New Deer goes to the
left.
17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, on the left.
Waterton ruins on the right.
Auchmacoy, Buchan, Esq. on the right.
20½ Birnis toll-bar; turnpike road to Frasersburgh to the left;
Gordon Lodge, Gordon Cuming, Esq. to the right;
Auchleuchries, Gordon, Esq. to the left.
23½ Farm of Auchenton on the right, and old road to Cruden
Kirk.
24 Mill of Athlethen and Hatton on the left; crosses an old
road to Cruden Ardifry on the right; (not in view).
24½ Mid Mill of Cruden below on the right, and Aldie
(distant).
25 Cruden Bridge.
25½ Cruden Kirk on the right.
26 Crosses old road from Cruden to Peterhead; Nethermill
on the right.
26½ Farm of Auchirie, Slains Castle, Earl of Errol, on the
right; Aldie, Dr Smith, on the left.
27½ Farm of Greenhill on the left.
28½ Crosses an old road to Bullers of Buchan and Slains Castle,
on the right. Deryhaven cottages and farm on the left,
bold sea-coast on the right

(Miles.)

- 29½ Ruins of the Castle of Bodam, and Bodam fish-town, on the right; Stirling hill and fine quarries on the left.
 30½ Invernettie Lodge, Robertson, Esq. on the right, Invernettie in front (distant).
 32½ Alehouse-green on the left, brick and tyle-work on the right.
 33½ PETERHEAD.

No. 218.—*ABERDEEN to MONYMUSK.*

	(Miles.)
To Glasgow Forest	9½
Kemnay Kirk	5½ 15
MONYMUSK	4 19

No. 219.—*ABERDEEN to ALFORD.*

	(Miles.)
To Bervie Inn	12½
Tough Kirk	10½ 23
ALFORD	5½ 28½

No. 220.—*ABERDEEN to NEW DEER and ABERDOUR.*

	(Miles.)
To Udný	15
Tarves	2½ 17½
New Deer	11 28
ABERDOUR	39½ 87½

No. 221.—*ABERDEEN to FOCHABERS.*

	(Miles.)
To Glasgowego	9½
Kintore	2½ 12½
Inverurie	3 15½
Pitmachie Inn	2½ 24

	(Miles.)
Huntly - - - -	12 36
Keith - - - -	10½ 46½
FOCHABERS - - - -	8 54½

CROSS ROADS in the COUNTY of ABERDEEN.

No. 223.—OLD ROAD *from ELLON to FRASERSBURGH by OLD DEER and STRICHEN. (Hilly.)*

	(Miles.)
To Ellon - - - -	16½
Old Deer - - - -	11½ 28
Strichen - - - -	5 33
FRASERSBURGH - - - -	10 43

No. 224.—BANFF to HUNTLY.

	(Miles.)
To Marnoch Bridge - - - -	11
HUNTLY - - - -	9½ 20½

No. 225.—PORTSOY to HUNTLY.

	(Miles.)
To HUNTLY - - - -	17½

(Miles.)

16½ From *Aberdeen to Ellon.*

Turnpike-road to Frasersburgh and Peterhead goes to the right.

17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, to the right.

(Miles.)

- 18½ Turner-hall, Turner, Esq. on the left.
 21½ A road to the left goes to New Deer.
 25 Crechie on the right, Burnet, Esq.
 26 New Crechie, or Stewartfield.
 28 OLD DEER. Aden-house, Russel. The road crosses the river Ugie; Pitfour-house on the right, Ferguson, Esq. M. P.
 31 Auchrynie on the right, onward Newton.
 33 Village of Mormounth, Strichen-house on the left, Mr Fraser.
 34½ Road to the left goes to Tyrie.
 36 Hatton, Fraser, Esq. on the left.
 37½ Auchiries, Gordon, on the right.
 38 Memsie, Lord Saltoun, on the right; from this the road goes over the Sinclair hills to
 43 FRASERSBURGH.

OLD ROAD from FRASERSBURGH to BANFF is 22 miles: the stones are numbered from FRASERSBURGH. (*An old hilly road.*)

	(Miles.)
To Pitaligo Kirk	4
Aberdour	4 8
Gardenston village	6 14
BANFF	8 22

(Miles.)

- 1 The road goes along the coast.
 2 Newark, Sir W. Forbes, on the right.
 3 Pittally on the right, Sir W. Forbes.
 4 Kirk of Pitaligo, and old ruins on the right, and beyond these Roseharty.
 6 Tyrie Kirk on the left.
 7 Ruins of Dundargue Castle.
 8 Aberdour Kirk on the right, and a road to New Deer on the left.
 10 Auchmedden ruins on the right.

(Miles.)

- 11 Pennan Lodge on the right, road to New Deer on the left.
- 12 Troup, Garden, Esq. and onward Northfield, Keith, Esq. on the right.
- 14 Village of Gardenstone on the right.
- 15 Whitehill on the right.
- 18 Melrose on the right.
- 19 Cullen House, Earl of Fife, on the left.
- 21 Macduff.
- 22 BANFF; 64 miles from Aberdeen.

A new road is proposed to fall into the road from Peterhead to Banff, a mile west of New Pitaligo.

No. 226.—TURNPIKE ROAD, PETERHEAD to FRASERSBURGH.

(Miles.)

- 1 Toll-bar and Blackhouse on the right.
- 2 Crosses the Ugie, Inverugie Castle ruins on the left, ancient seat of the Earls Marischal.
- 4 Buchan Canal and cottages, Kinloch to the left.
- 5 Kirk of St Fergus and New Village on the left.
- 6½ Mid-Essie toll-bar; a road to Broadland, Harvey, Esq. goes to the right.
- 7½ Road from Broadland and Haddo; Haddo, Laing, Esq. Loch of Strathbeg, and farm of Hillhead, to the right.
- 8 New Kirk of Crimond and Bartlemarket.
- 8½ A road goes to Longmay to the right.
- 9 Crimondmogat, Milne, Esq. to the right; Loie, Towers, Esq. to the left.
- 9½ Crosses road to the kirk of Longmay on the right.
- 10 Cairness House, Gordon, Esq. and ruins of Inverlochry Castle to the right.
- 11 Craigellie, Shand, Esq. on the right, Bhairmormond on the left.
- 12 Corties toll-bar, and joins road from Aberdeen to Frasersburgh.
- 12 Mormond house, Gordon, Esq. on the left,

(Miles.)

- 19½ Aucheries, Gordon, Esq. and Memsie, Lord Saltoun, on the left; kirk of Rathen on the right.
 14½ Castle of Cairnbulgh on the right, (a fine ruin).
 15½ Philorth House, Lord Saltoun, on the right.
 17 FRASERSBURGH.

No. 227.—PETERHEAD to BANFF.

(Miles.)

- 1 Grange on the left.
 2 Little Cocklaw to the left, Mount-Pleasant, Hayfield, Alehouse-hill, and Inverugie Castle, to the right.
 4½ Faichfield on the right.
 5 Invervedie and Nether Kinmundy, Arbuthnot, Esq.
 6 Cairngall, Hutchison, Esq.
 6½ Village and kirk of Longside.
 6½ Toll-bar.
 7 Crosses the South Ugie.
 8½ Village of Mintlaw.
 10½ Inn; Aden Russel, Esq. Kirk and village of Old Deer to the left; Pitfour, Ferguson, Esq. M. P. to the right; crosses the old road from Old Deer to Strichen.
 11 Abbey of Deer Orchard, Bruxie house in front.
 12½ Cylesmore toll-bar.
 13½ Brucklay Castle and Ortamford, Dingwall, Esq. and Kirk and village of New Deer distant to the left; old castle of Fedrat ruins to the left.
 14½ Road from New Deer to Strichen.
 16 Road from Strichen to New Byth.
 18½ Village of New Pitaligo.
 20 Cairnwhinny.
 21½ Cow Bog on the left; this road is not farther completed, but when finished should be
 22½ House of Byth, Urquhart, Esq. on the right, village of New Byth on the left.
 26 Pitgair on the left.
 32 Macduff.
 33 BANFF.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN BANFFSHIRE.

THE Grampian mountains, upon a base of 12 or 16 miles, stretch from the German Ocean, between Stonehaven and Aberdeen, to the Ducaledonian sea, upon the other side. Without reckoning the road from Dunbarton by Inveraray to Fort-William, upon the western coast, there are four great routes across these mountains, from the southern to the northern counties. The first is the course of the post by Perth, and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen. And its continuation from Aberdeen by Banff and Fochabers, to Inverness, has been also described, (see Aberdeenshire.) The route by Huntly, from Aberdeen to Fochabers, is 14 miles shorter than by Old Meldrum and Banff. Both have been completed into turnpike, and the posting accommodations are equal; but the traveller by Huntly, at the same rate, will reach Fochabers, before he who takes the Banff road can get within two miles of Cullen.

No 228.—BANFF to PORTSOY, CULLEN, FOCHABERS, ELGIN, and FORRES.
See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness.

No. 229.—BANFF to HUNTLY.

	(Miles.)
To Marnoch Bridge - - - -	11½
HUNTLY - - - -	9½ 21

The course of the turnpike, upon both roads, is greatly changed from the former tracks, but it is not supposed that the length upon the whole is increased; the ascents and declivities of the old, balanced the level windings upon the new road. The turnpike to Old Meldrum turns off about the first mile, across the canal to the river Don; about the sixth it winds almost on a level round the bottom of the hill of Tyrebagger. The road passes Don on a handsome bridge at Inverury; it keeps along the west-

ern side of the river Urie, by Pitcaple and Loggie, and passes near the church of Calsalmond about the 27th, and winds through the valleys of the Fendley hills to Huntly.

The second of the 4 roads across the Grampians, turns off from the posting road, by Forfar to Aberdeen, northward of Brechin, at the bridge and village of North Esk, (Miles.) distant from Edinburgh by Perth - - 87½

From Northesk to Fettercairn	-	-	5½	93
To the summit of Cairn of Mount	-	-	5½	98½
Bridge of Dye, a little river in the Mount	-	-	3½	101½
Cutties-hillock Inn	-	-	4	105½
Bridge of Feuch	-	-	1	106½
Pass the river Dee at Inchbear	-	-	3	109½
Kincardine O'Neil	-	-	2½	112
Lumphanan Church	-	-	3	115
Boat of Forbes on the river Don	-	-	9	124
Cross the Sue hill to Glass village	-	-	6	130
HUNTLY	-	-	10	140

By act of Parliament, the roads from Huntly to Banff, and to Portsoy, are now to be made turnpike. And by the act which converts the statute-labour into cash, the cross roads, and the bridges over all Banff-shire, will be soon completed, and supported in the best manner.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN MORAYSHIRE.

THE post and posting road has been described from Edinburgh, onwards through this county to Inverness. Two of the passes across the range of the Grampian mountains, by Stonehaven and by Fettercairn, have been also particularly noted. In this place, the third of these great routes, northward from the metropolis, falls to be marked out. It turns off from the posting road at Cupar.

No. 230.—EDINBURGH to FORRES by CUPAR ANGUS.

	(Miles.)	
Cupar of Angus, distant from Edinburgh	54	
From Cupar of Angus to Blairgowrie	4½	58½
Spittal of Glenshee Inn	18	76
Castleton of Braemar Inn	15	91
Gairn Bridge Inn	13	104
Curgarff at Cockbridge Inn	8	112
Tomantoul village	9	121
Grantown village	14	135
Ballevaired Inn	1½	136½
Tomdow Inn	10½	147
FORRES	10	157

From Grantown another road is directed to Elgin, and a third to Fort George, by Dulsie Bridge Inn. There is also a road on each side of the Spey.

No. 231.—GRANTOWN to FOCHABERS.

	(Miles.)	
To Cromdale	4	
Inveraven	10½	14½
Aberlour	6½	21
FOCHABERS	14½	35

No. 232.—FOCHABERS to AVIEMORE.

The miles are measured from Fochabers.

(Miles.)

Leaving Fochabers, pass a road to Cullen, and soon after another to Keith and Huntly.

- 1½ Ordifish on the right.
- 3 Ascend Thief's Hill.
- 4½ Shalloch on the right.
- 5½ Mulben House, Grant, Bart.
- 6½ On the left a road goes to Keith.
- 7½ House of Auchluncart, Stewart.
- 9 Auchmades House, Grant, Bart, and onward Kirk of Barm on the left.

(Miles.)

- 11½ Crosses the water of Fiddich, and goes up the banks of the Spey.
 13 Easter Elches, Earl of Findlater; on the opposite bank, House of Aberlour, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
 14 Kirk of Aberlour.
 17 Carron, Grant, and goes over the hill to
 21 Inveraven Kirk, and Ballendalloch, Grant.
 22 Cross the Aven river.
 24½ Dely on the right, Skiradvie on the left.
 26 Falls in again with the Spey.
 27 Dalvey on the right.
 28 Goes round the hill of Tomanour.
 30 Dehhaple.
 31 Kirk of Cromdale, and Castle Grant on the opposite bank.
 32 Enter Inverness-shire at Congash.
 34 Cross the Spey to
 35 Grantown.
 36 Craggen, and Kirk of Inverallan.
 38 Cross Dulnan water. Kirk of Abernethy on the left.
 40 Tullochgorum, over a wild and dreary district, to
 49 AVIEMORE INN.

It is at present in contemplation to make a road from Burgh-head, southward to Tomantoul, where it will join the Braemar military road. This projected line of road has been surveyed, and its extent is upwards of 39 miles.

NO. 233.—GRANTOWN to FORT GEORGE.

	(Miles)
To Bridge of Dulaie	13½
FORT GEORGE	16½ 30½

NO. 234.—FOCHABERS to INVERNESS, by ELGIN and FORRES.

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness.

No. 235.—GRANTOWN *to* FORRES.

	(Miles.)
To Billewaird Inn	1½
Dava Inn	5½ 7
Tomdu	5 12
FORRES	10 22

STRATHSPEY ROAD.

From Kirk of Abernethy (southward, two miles, including bridges over the rivers Aultmore, Nisby, and Aultdualy,) 129 feet.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN NAIRNSHIRE.

THE great road from Edinburgh to Inverness intersects the county, which has already been amply described.

The Findhorn Road, east side of the river Findhorn, from Dulrie bridge to Relugas, with a branch towards Granton, 12 miles, 565 yards.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN INVERNESS-SHIRE.

THERE is no county, so far as we know, in Scotland, where the improvement of the internal communication, by new lines of road, is carried on at present to such an extent as in the county of Inverness. The aggregate length of the roads, which have either been recently finished, or are going on in this county, including the Isle of Sky, is something more than 414 miles; to the greater

part, if not to all these roads, liberal contributions have been made by Government.

- 1st, BALLUCHERNOCH ROAD.—From Inverfarigag Bridge, through Ballachernoch in Stratherick, about 7 miles.
- 2d, BEAULY ROAD.—From Inverness, over Lovat Bridge, to the border of Ross-shire, 13 miles.
- 3d, FORT-AUGUSTUS ROAD.—From Fort-Augustus, along the N. W. side of Loch Ness, towards Invermorrisson, 6 miles.
- 4th, GLENGARY ROAD.—From the military road at both ends of Loch Oich, to the head of Loch Hourn, 32 miles.
- 5th, GLENMORRISON ROAD.—From Invermorrisson on Loch Ness, up Glenmorrison, to the Bridge of Doe at Kauna-Krock, 14 miles.
- 6th, GLENSHIEL ROAD and GLENELG ROAD.—From the western termination of the Glenmorrison Road, through Strath-Cluny, Glenshiel, and Glenelg, to Kyle Rhea, 33 miles.
- 7th, INVERFARIGAG ROAD.—From the Kirk of Daviot through Strathnairn, to Inverfarigag Bridge and Loch Ness, about 20 miles.
- 8th, INVERMORRISON ROAD.—From Bonar Ferry (foot of Loch Ness) along the N. W. side of the Loch, to Invermorrisson, 21 miles.
- 9th, LAGGAN ROAD.—From the Bridge of Lundie, near Fort-William, up Glenspean, by the N. W. side of Loch Laggan, to Pitmain in Badenoch, 42 miles.
- 10th, LOCH-NA-GAUL ROAD.—From the ferry of Lochie near Fort-William (westward) to Loch-na-Gaul in Arisaig (Argyllshire) 35 miles.
- 11th, MOY ROAD.—From Inverness to the Kirk of Moy, (including an extension further southward,) 14 miles.
- 12th, RIESBUR ROAD, (counties of Inverness and Ross).—

From Rhiebuie in Strath-Cluny, to Inch-Laggan in Glengary, 10 miles.

13th, **SPERSIE ROAD.**—Along the S. E. side of the river Spey, between Grantown Bridge and the bridge over the river Avon, 12 miles.

14th, **STRATH-GLASS ROAD.**—From Lovat Bridge (westward) to Easter Knock-Fin. 23 miles.

The new roads in the Isle of Skye, are—

1. **The BROADFORD ROAD.**—From Broadford to the Bay of Ardvass, a little to the westward of Armadale; in extent 15 miles 1590 yards.
2. **The PORTREE ROAD.**—From Portree to Sconser; in extent 12 miles 1071 yards.
3. **The SCONSER ROAD.**—From Kyle Rhea, by Broadford to Sconser; in extent 23 miles, 555 yards.
4. **The SNIZORT ROAD.**—From the village of Portree, by Loch Snizort, to join with the Stein road near Dunvegan; in extent 19 miles, 780 yards.
5. **The STEIN ROAD.**—From the head of Loch Sligichan, by Loch Brackadale and Dunvegan, to the fishing village of Stein; in extent 30 miles, 1450 yards. This road is in a state of forwardness.
6. **TOTTERNISH ROAD.**—From the hill of Ruleagrummie on the Snizort road to the Aird of Tottarnish; in extent 21 miles, 135 yards.

An act of Parliament was obtained several years ago, for building and maintaining a bridge across the river Beaully, called Lovat Bridge. This bridge is now finished. It consists of five arches, of which the centre arch is in span 60 feet; the whole waterway 240 feet. It cost L. 8802: 7: 2.

It has been observed in the account of Banffshire, that there are four great routes across the range of the Grampian moun-

tains. Three of these have been particularly described. The fourth is the most westerly, and the most direct route from the metropolis to Inverness, and to the counties northward of Moray Frith. This route has been traced to Inver Inn, on the southern bank of the Tay, opposite to Dunkeld.

No. 236.—INVERNESS to INVERARY, *by* FORT AUGUSTUS and FORT WILLIAM.

See Inverary to Fort William, &c.

No. 237.—INVERNESS to BANFF and ABERDEEN.

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness.

No. 238.—INVERNESS to PERTH.

See Edinburgh to Inverness, by Perth.

No. 239.—INVERNESS to FORT AUGUSTUS, FORT WILLIAM, &c.

	(Miles.)
To General's Hut	17½
Fort Augustus	14½ 32
Lagannachdrom	9 41
Letter Findlay	5½ 46½
Fort William	10 56
Appin, Argyllshire	18 79½
Airds	7½ 87
Dowart in Mull, by water	12 98

This forms a principal part of what is called the *Great tour* of the Highlands; the description of which will be reserved for the APPENDIX.

No. 240.—INVERNESS to FORT GEORGE.

	(Miles.)
To Castle Stewart	5
Campbelton	5½ 10½
FORT GEORGE	1½ 12

(Miles.)

- This is a pleasant ride on the coast of the Moray Frith.
- 3½ A road goes off to Nairn on the right.
 - 5 Kirk of Petty on the left.
Castle Stewart, Earl of Moray.
 - 7 Through woods and planting.
 - 8 Falls in again with the coast.
 - 9 Connage.
 - 10 Goes round the bottom of the Frith to
 - 11 Campbelton.
 - 12 FORT GEORGE. A ferry over to Fortrose and Rosemarkie in Ross-shire.

No. 241.—INVERNESS to BEAULY.

(Miles.)

- This is a romantic ride on the shore of Beaully Frith.
- 3 The House of Bunchrie, Forbes.
 - 4 Fopachie, Fraser.
 - 5½ Rundourie.
 - 6 Dunballoch on the right, Kingellie on the left.
 - 7 Kirkhill on the right, Muniack on the left.
 - 8 Auchnigairn; on the left is a road to Urquhart, and afterwards cross the river to
 - 10 BEAULY.

No. 242.—INVERNESS to DINGWALL, TAIN, DORNOCH, WICK and KIRKWALL, in ORKNEY.

(Miles.)

To Beaully	.	.	.	.	.	10
DINGWALL *	.	.	.	.	.	9 19
Drummond Inn	.	.	.	.	.	6 25
Invergordon Inn	.	.	.	.	.	8 33
TAIN	.	.	.	.	.	12 45
Mickle Ferry	.	.	.	.	.	4 49
DORNOCH	.	.	.	.	.	5½ 54½

* To Dingwall by Kessock is only 13½ miles.

	(Miles.)
Golspie	7½ 62
Soth	12 74
Ousdale	10 84
Dunbeath Inn	9½ 93½
Latheron Kirk	4 97½
Clyth Inn	6½ 103
Wick	10½ 114½
Watten	8½ 122½
Thurso	12 134½
Kirkwall by water.	35 169½

No. 243.—INVERNESS *to* ULLAPOOL, ROSS-SHIRE.

	(Miles.)
To Dingwall	19
Contin	7 26
Loch Fainish	12 38
Loch Broom Kirk	15 53
ULLAPOOL	8 61

No. 244.—INVERNESS *to* TAIN *by* CROMARTY.

	(Miles.)
To Kessock	2
Mimlochi	4 6
Cromarty	19½ 19½
Ferry	1 20½
TAIN	10 30½

No. 245.—INVERNESS *to* CROMARTY *by* FORT GEORGE.

	(Miles.)
To Pettie Kirk	5
Campbelton	5½ 10
Fort George	1½ 12
Rosemarkie	1½ 13½
CROMARTY	10½ 24

No. 246.—INVERNESS *to* MOY KIRK.

	(Miles.)
To Daviot Kirk - - - - -	5½
Moy Kirk - - - - -	6½ 12

No. 247.—INVERNESS *to* LOCH NESS.

	(Miles.)
To Daviot Kirk - - - - -	5½
Inverfarigag - - - - -	19½ 19
Lochness-side - - - - -	1 20

No. 248.—INVERNESS *to* HEAD of LOCH
HOURN.

	(Miles.)
To Fort Augustus - - - - -	32
Abercalder - - - - -	5 37½
Loch-Hourn Head - - - - -	31 68½

No. 249.—INVERNESS *to* STORNAWAY, *in the*
ISLAND of LEWIS.

	(Miles.)
To Beaully - - - - -	10
Scatwell - - - - -	10 20
Luibgargin Inn - - - - -	16 36
Loch Carron - - - - -	14 50
Dunvegan by water - - - - -	48 98
STORNAWAY by water - - - - -	100 198

No. 250.—INVERNESS *to* INVERGORDON.

	(Miles.)
To Munloch - - - - -	6
Invergordon Ferry - - - - -	11 17

No. 251.—FORT WILLIAM to LOCH MOYDART.

	(Miles.)
To Coran Ferry - - - - -	12
Ferry - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strontian Village - - - - -	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loch Moirdart - - - - -	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47

No. 252.—FORT WILLIAM to ARISAIG on the side of LOCH-NA-GAUL.

	(Miles.)
To Lochie Ferry sup. - - - - -	1
Arisaig, on the side of Loch-na-Gaul, - - - - -	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 253.—FORT AUGUSTUS to BERNERA BARRACKS.

	(Miles.)
To Unach Inn - - - - -	9
Raeby - - - - -	11 20
Raatachan Inn - - - - -	14 34
BERNERA Barracks - - - - -	9 43

No. 254.—From FORT WILLIAM to INVERARY.

This road is not accurately laid down in any travelling maps that we have seen.

	(Miles.)
From Fort William to the Ferry of Ballychulish - - - - -	18
King's House Inn - - - - -	19 20
Inverounan - - - - -	9 29
Tyndrum - - - - -	9 38
Dalmally - - - - -	12 50
INVERARY - - - - -	16 66

	(Miles.)
From Inverness to Dingwall, by Kessock - - - - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inverness to Fortrose, by Kessock - - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beauly to Rosemarkie, by Fortrose - - - - -	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beauly to Cromarty - - - - -	23
Dingwall to Cromarty, by Ferntosh - - - - -	21 $\frac{1}{2}$

Formerly the road went in a southerly direction through the district of mountains, of which Manmore is the most prominent; then through Glentarbart, along the foot of Ben Beg to Kinlochmore, and the noted windings called the *Devil's Staircase*. But this road is almost impassable.

The traveller now turns his back upon the lofty Ben Nevis, and goes down the banks of Loch Eil by Auchintore. This ride is very romantic to Caricherish. After reaching the ferry which crosses Loch Eil to Sunart, the road takes a southerly direction to Loch Leven, and thence to Omich, and goes eastward on the banks of Leven to the ferry of Ballychulish. This ferry is a very rapid current, but narrow; being only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile over the passage, it is generally very quick and safe. After crossing, one branch of the road goes westward to Appin. This keeps the banks of the Leven eastward, passing the slate quarries to Inverignan and Glencoe. There are some beautiful islands at the head of Loch Leven, of which St Mungo is the most remarkable. On the opposite bank is the house of Inverscadie. The vale of Glencoe is 4 miles long; the river runs through the middle, and forms a loch near the centre of the glen. The mountains are high, black and dark, with tremendous fronts of rocks projecting from their brows; there are no trees, and little verdure; all contribute to render this the most solemn and gloomy pass in the Highlands. From Glencoe, the road, which is very good, goes up the river. Before reaching the inn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the old road, by the *Devil's Staircase*, joins this at Alnagidth. The inn of King's House is but indifferent, though it is used as a lodging-house. The mountains here are rugged and tremendous. Leaving King's House, the road winds round the foot of the Black Mountain, the top of which is commonly covered with snow all the year, and crosses the water of Bae. The road to the small inn of Inverounan is very dreary. Leaving Inverounan, which stands upon the Urchy, and a very poor inn, with no accommodation for sleeping, the road goes by the bridge and kirk of Urchy, over a very mountainous district. Pass Auch, a picturesque spot, the property of Mr Campbell. Before reaching Tyndrum, there are some fine cascades on the river, along the sides of high bare mountains, with the Fillan roaring below.

From Tyndrum one road goes eastward to Killin and Lochearn-head. This goes west to Dalnally. Soon after leaving the inn, it falls upon the water of Urchy, and keeps its banks

through the glen of that name, which is very romantic, and well peopled, having Loch Awe in a distant part, and Cruachen Ben raising his head above the clouds in the distance. It crosses a branch of the Urchy at Strone, where a road from Glenfalloch joins this. It keeps the banks of the Urchy to *Dalmally*, which is a tolerably good inn.

At *Dalmally*, one line of road goes northward, crossing the river to Oban. This continues on its banks till it reaches *Kinchichen*, when it falls upon Loch Awe, which is 30 miles long. Here stands *Kilchurn Castle*, in an island at the head of the Loch. About six miles from *Dalmally* the road goes through a woody district, and crosses a bridge thrown over a very furious current. It keeps the banks of Loch Awe to the point of *Claddich*, where another road branches off to Oban. This continues southward, and goes through the forest of *Glengary* to *Inveraray*. When it has got to the summit, the road falls in with the river *Array*, and has a gradual descent. Two miles short of *Inveraray*, there is a fine fall of the *Array*.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES.

THE road from Edinburgh to Inverness has been particularly traced, Vol. I. No. 35.; as also the continuation from Inverness, through the counties of Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, to Wick and Thurso, at the northern extremity of Great Britain, Vol. I. No. 37.

The route by which the Moray Frith and Cromarty Bay may be coasted round, passes by Beaully and Dingwall. (See Edinburgh to Dingwall, Tain, Wick, &c. Vol. I. No. 37.)

About a mile from Dunbeath, the road is divided into two branches: that which turns to the left hand conducts to Thurso, by the Inn of Auchavainack, at the distance of 10 miles from Dunbeath. It is continued through the Causeway-mire, about 18 miles further to Thurso, in which tract there is no halting-place.

From Dunbeath to Wick, the road proceeds along the coast of the Morry Frith, to Milktown of Clyth Inn, a mean cottage, erroneously in the road-books called Peak Mast.

From Wick there are two roads through the interior of the county to Thurso: that by Bower and Castlehill is preferable to the other by Watten. Both are about 20 miles without an inn. From Wick there is also a third road, about 17 miles, to Houna, where the post-boat crosses a navigation of 12 miles, to the island of South Ronaldsay. John o'-Groat's House is a solitary farm, under the western side of Duncan's-bay head: though nearer to Wick, yet the road conducted by the land side of this distinguished cape, turns round through Houna,

The Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges have laid out several new roads in this county, which facilitate the communication in a vast degree. The

1st, **BLACK ISLES ROAD.**—From Conan Bridge through Fortrose to the ferry of Fort George, 14 miles.

2d, **FEARN ROAD.**—From Dingwall to Wester Fearn, on the Dornoch Frith, 24 miles.

3d, **KINTAIL ROAD.**—From Ardelve Ferry (Loch Ling) to Sheill House.

4th, **KISHORN ROAD.**—From Jean Town on Loch Carron, by Loch Kishorn head, to Shielgag on Loch Torridon, 14 miles.

5th, **LOCHCARRON ROAD.**—From Kyle Haken Ferry to Dingwall, 42 miles.

6th, **TAIN ROAD.**—From the town of Tain westward to Mid-Fearn, and thence to Ardgay near Bonar Bridge, 13 miles.

The same authority has also caused to be erected

CONAN BRIDGE over the river Conan, at the expence of L.6854: 1: 1, consisting of 5 arches, having a water-way of 65 feet. They also have projected improvements in the har-

hours of Fortrose and Portmahomack; and likewise have completed the DINGWALL CANAL, a cut of about 2000 yards in length, connecting the town of Dingwall with the Frith of Cromarty, which affords accommodation to vessels discharging their cargoes within 600 yards of the east end of the town, instead of being obliged to unload on a maddy shore, at a distance of a mile from the town. This work cost about L. 4000 Sterling.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN SUTHERLAND-SHIRE.

THE highway along the coast from Edinburgh to Wick has been already traced, No. 37. There is no other road practicable for a carriage. The tracts which lead from the ferry of Dornoch, by Loch Shin, and from Brora, and from Helmsdale to the western coast, are difficult to the people of the country, on their own horses, though accustomed to the boga. To strangers, and to other horses, these paths are always dangerous, and oftentimes impassable. A foot post makes a weekly journey from about Assint and Edrachylis to Tain, with the letters; he also carries back groceries, and occasionally a loaf, or a few biscuits. A similar communication is maintained between Tongue and Thurso.

The Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, have recently finished, or are now in a fair way of finishing the following improvements:

1st, CRIECH ROAD, a road of approach to Bonar Bridge, turns off from the last mentioned road at Ardgay; on the Sutherland side of the Dornoch Frith, the Crieck Road connects the bridge with the Ribo road. The expence of it amounted to L. 1616; the length is 2 miles and 638 yards.

2d, RIBO ROAD, which extends above 16 miles, cost L. 4557.

3d, **STRATHFLEET ROAD**, which measures 7 miles and 697 yards, cost L. 2630, 19s.

4th, **DUNROBIN ROAD**.—This road extends from the Strathfleet Road to the northern limit of the coast of Sutherland, and measures 21 miles, 880 yards. The cost amounted to L. 6962, 11s.

5th, **TONGUE ROAD**, 47 miles, 1672 yards. This extensive road, through the middle of the county of Sutherland, to the north coast of Tongue, will be completed towards the close of the present year, (1818.)

There has also been built, by the same authority, a Bridge at Helmside, across the river Helmside, of 2 arches, having a water-way of 140 feet, at the expence of L. 2175 : 18 : 7.

There has been erected lately, across a narrow part of Dornoch, at Bonar in this county, a magnificent bridge of 3 iron arches, resting on stone-piers and abutments, (*see view*.) having a clear water-way of 260 feet, at the expence of L. 13,971 : 4 : 5, which is at once an immense advantage, and an ornament to this part of the country.

Besides the above, various other lines of roads, have been projected, and will, in due time, be finished in the same spirit of liberality.

PRINCIPAL ROADS IN CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

THE great road from Edinburgh to Thurso passes through this county, and is particularly described in Vol. I. No. 37.

CROSS ROADS IN THIS COUNTY.

No. 255.—DUNCANSBAY HEAD *to* DURNES.

	(Miles.)
To Houns Inn	1½
Cannaby Kirk	1 2½
Battar Burn	5½ 8
Dunnet Kirk	3½ 11½
Thurso	7½ 1½
Reay Kirk	10 29½
Kirk of Farr	18½ 47½
Tongue	11½ 59½
DURNES.	17½ 77

The Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, have ordered surveys, and appropriated funds for making the following roads in the county of Caithness, viz.—

DUNBEATH ROAD.—From the Ord of Caithness to Wick-bridge
34 miles 890 yards.

THURSO ROAD.—From Wick to Thurso, 20 miles 475 yards.

The same authority lately built a bridge of three arches over the river Wick, having a water-way of 156 feet, which, with the improvements of the access to the bridge, and of the road to the harbour, cost £2000.

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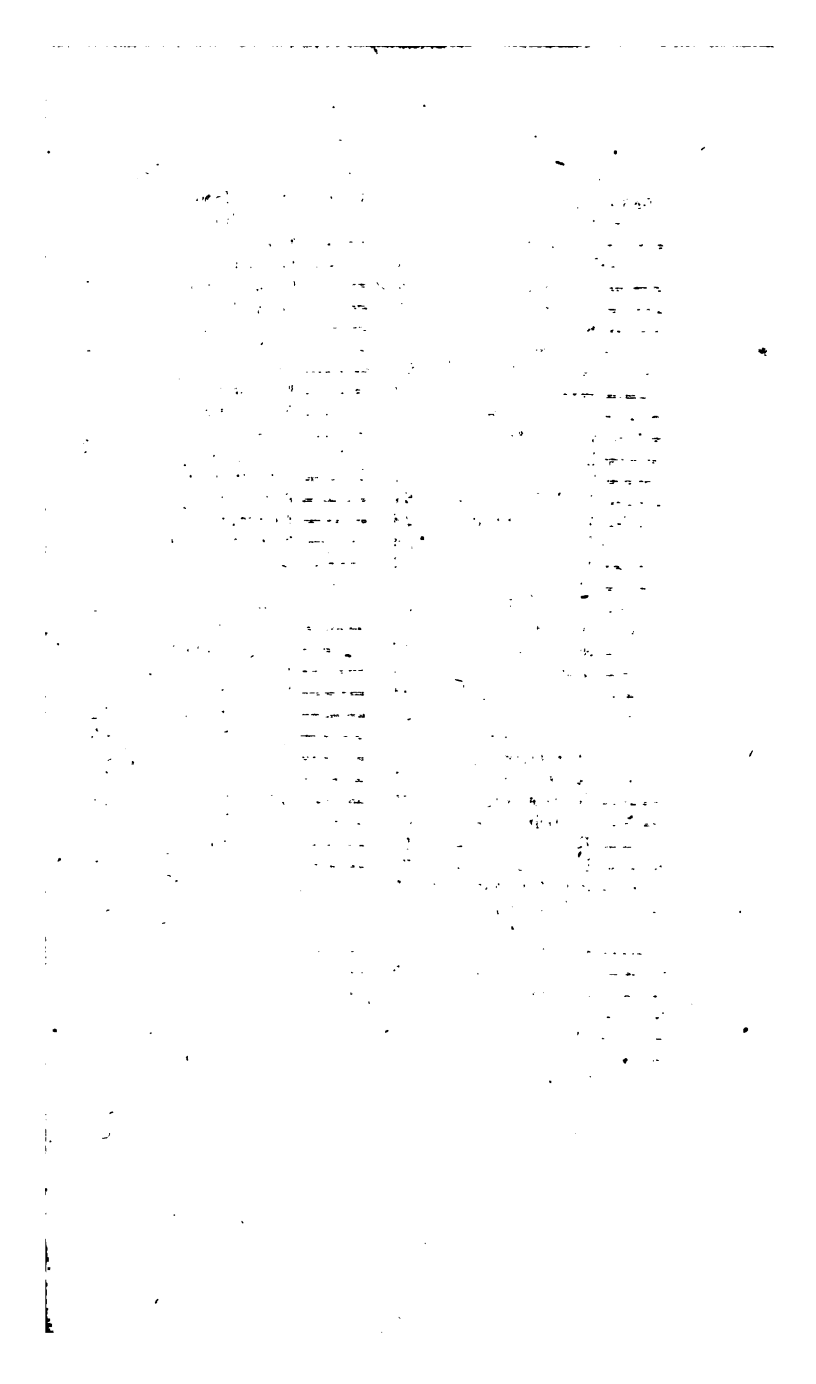
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— Renton	33	— —, Falls of	92
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